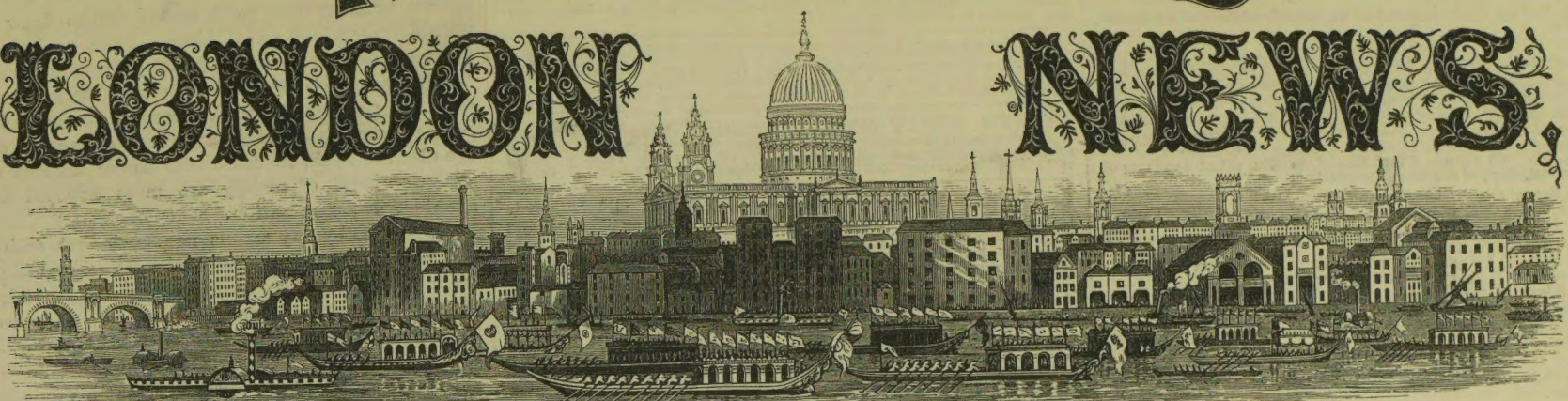


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 2079.—VOL. LXXIV.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1879.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



CAMP OF THE 80TH REGIMENT ON THE ZULU BORDER.—SEE PAGE 362
FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT BEVERLEY USSHER.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., at Wimpole House, Colchester, the wife of Major R. W. Stewart, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

On the 11th inst., at Brown Hill, Rochdale, the wife of E. A. N. Roysds, of a son.

On the 8th inst., at 14, Granville-place, W., Viscountess Canterbury, of a son.

On the 7th inst., at Melford Hall, Suffolk, the wife of Sir William Parker, Bart., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At the F.C. Manse, Aberlour, Strathpey, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. James Scott, B.D., uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. D. Robertson, M.A., Peter George Wilson, Inverness, to Helen, only daughter of A. Whyte.

On the 14th inst., at the parish church, North Ockendon, by the Rev. R. T. Crawley, M.A., the Rector, assisted by the Rev. Charles Rex, B.D., Rector of Cranham, uncle of the bridegroom, George Henry, son of Henry Newton Rex, Esq., of Anclay Park, Surrey, to Eva, eldest daughter of Champion Russell, Esq., of Stubbers, Romford.

On Easter Eve, at the British Embassy, Paris, by the Rev. Dr. Forbes, the Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M.P., to the Hon. Mrs. Gilbert Elliot.

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at Lisbon, Edward Medlicott, second son of the late Edward Medlicott, of that city, in the 44th year of his age.

On the 13th inst., at his residence, Green-lane, West Derby, in his 40th year, George Norris, solicitor, Liverpool.

At St. Petersburg, on March 28 (April 9), Frederic Lee, in his 74th year, deeply regretted.—R.I.P.

On the 6th inst., at Carnstatt, Wurtemberg, in his 12th year, Ulric Freme, the beloved and only son of Captain Brown Greaves, Woodthorpe Hall, Yorkshire.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 26.

SUNDAY, APRIL 20.

First Sunday after Easter. Low Sunday.
Morning Lessons: Num. xvi. 1-36; 1 Cor. xv. 1-29. Evening Lessons: Num. xvi. 36 or xvii. 1-12; John xx. 24-30.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Adrian H. Luntman, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. C. J. Thompson, Vicar of St. John's, Cardiff.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.; 7 p.m., Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley.

MONDAY, APRIL 21.

Meeting of Parliament after the Recess.
New moon, 1.56 p.m.
Asiatic Society, 4 p.m. (Mr. E. L. Brandreth on the Gaurian Languages).
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. L. Haddon on the Construction and Working of Tramways).
Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Sir James Watson on Improvements in Glasgow, &c.).

TUESDAY, APRIL 22.

Easter Law Sittings begin.
Horticultural Society: fruit and floral committee, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general meeting, 3 p.m.; auricula show.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Ernest Rauer on Schubert).
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. S. Thompson on Physics); and on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
Colonial Institute, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23.

St. George's Day.
Botanic Society, spring exhibition, 2 p.m.
Albert, King of Saxony, born, 1828.
Shakespeare Memorial, Stratford-on-Avon: opening of inaugural festival of the theatre.
East India Association, 3.30 p.m. (Mr. R. H. Elliot on the Impending Bankruptcy of the Soil of India).
Society of Antiquaries, anniversary, 2 p.m.
Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24.

Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.
Hibbert's Lecture: I. Steinway Hall, Lower Seymour-street, 5 p.m. (Mr. P. Le Page Renouf on the Religion of Egypt).
Royal Society, 8.30 (Dr. B. Hicks on Circulation in Man; and Mr. W. Marcott on Respiration at Various Altitudes on the Peak of Teneriffe).

FRIDAY, APRIL 25.

St. Mark, the Evangelist and Martyr.
City of London College, 8 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Writers on Political Economy).
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Francis Galton on Generic Images, 9 p.m.).
Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Handel's "Israel in Egypt").

SATURDAY, APRIL 26.

Society of Schoolmasters, anniversary, 2 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. H. H. Statham on the Leading Styles of Architecture—Greek).
Physical Society, 3 p.m.
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Athletic Sports: Nottingham Forest.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 26.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
17 11 35	1 50 12	2 20 12	3 3 23	3 53 23	4 10 4	4 23 14

ST. JAMES'S HALL.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS HOLIDAY PROGRAMME,

pronounced by the entire daily and weekly Papers
THE BEST AND MOST CHARMING ENTERTAINMENT IN LONDON,
will be repeated
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,
and on

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS AT THREE also.
Fanteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 2s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Children under Twelve half price to Stalls and Area.
Places can be secured at the Hall, Daily, from Nine till Six. No charge for booking.

MUSICAL UNION.—THIRTY-FIFTH SEASON.
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, ST. JAMES'S HALL, Quarter past Three. Scharwenka, pianist, from Berlin, with Papini, Wiener, Hollander, and Lassere. Tickets (and Record of 1878) have been posted to Members. Director, Professor SALLA, Victoria-square.

HAMILTON'S AMPHITHEATRE, HOLBORN.

Owing to important Engagements, this successful Season will shortly terminate. NIGHTLY at Eight; Mondays and Saturdays at Three and Eight. The successful Holiday Programme will be repeated at each Performance. ZULU WAR: the Battle of Isandula. Celwayo, the Zulu King and his Military Kraal. In preparation: the Defence of Rorke's Drift. Other events in rapid succession: HAMILTON'S ENTERTAINMENT AND COLOSSAL SCENERY OF PASSING EVENTS—the Afghan War, Storming and Capture of the Fortress of Ali Masjid. O.L.C.M. Minstrels. War Dance by Zulu Warriors. Hair Brushing by Machinery. Prices, 6d. to 3s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION WILL OPEN on MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 22, at 11 o'clock, at the Gallery, 53, Pall-mall.
H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

ELIJAH WALTON.—FOURTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS NOW OPEN. Alpine, Eastern, Isle of Wight, &c.—HULLINGTON GALLERY, No. 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—The Gallery is NOW OPEN for the 24th Season with an entirely New Exhibition of Oil and Water-colour Paintings, by celebrated English and Foreign Artists, for Sale. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. Waas, Superintendent of the Gallery.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "CHRIST LEAVING THE TABERNACLE," "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," and "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," each 33 ft. by 22 ft., with "Dream of Plato's Wife," "Soldier of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-st., W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

LYCEUM.—To-Night at 8.15.—THE LADY OF LYONS.
Claude Melnotte, Mr. Irving; Dumas, Mr. Walter Lacy (especially engaged); Beaumont, Mr. Forrester; Gavis, Mr. E. Ballow; Madame Deschappelle, Mrs. Chippendale; Widow, Miss Pouncefort; and Pauline, Miss Ellen Terry. HAMILTY Every Wednesday Evening. Box-Office open Ten to Five. Stage Manager, Mr. Loveday; Acting Manager, Mr. Bram Stoker.

THE WOMAN OF THE PEOPLE. EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7.15. THE WOMAN OF THE PEOPLE at 7.45.—OLYMPIC THEATRE.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal patronage.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT at Eight. Followed by an entirely new Hibernian Entertainment, entitled PAT IN PARADISE, in which Miss Nelly Power will appear, supported by Misses Ada, Broughton, Powell, and Corps de Ballet. Concluding with THE MARQUEZ DE GONZA TROUPE. Admission, 6d. to 2s. 2s.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
GRIMSTONE GRANGE: a Tale of the last Century, by Gilbert and Arthur A'Becket. Concluding with OUR CALICO BALL, a New Musical Sketch; by Mr. Gurney Grain. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

NEW PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.—Under the immediate Patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Teck—Conductor, Mr. Wilhelm Ganz. Programme of the first Concert, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 21, at Three o'clock:—Overture, "Ermont" (Beechoven); Aria, "Gli angeli d'inferno" ("Plauto Magico" (Mozart); Concerto for Pianoforte in E flat, "The Emperor" (Beechoven); Cavatina, "Caro nome" (Verdi); Symphony, "Harold in Italy" (Berlioz); viola obbligato, Herr Straus; Danish and Swedish Songs; ballet music from "Fenaroms" (Rubinstein); Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Hallé. Vocalist, Miss Augusta Schou (from the Royal Italian Opera). Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Area Stalls, 5s.; Balcony Stalls (front row), 7s.; Balcony, 3s. Area and Gallery, 1s., may be obtained at Austin's, Chappell's, and the usual Agents.

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Subscribers are specially advised to order the thick paper edition, the appearance of the engravings in the thin paper copies being greatly injured by the print at the back showing through.

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Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1879.

An attempt to assassinate the Emperor of Russia on the morning of Easter Monday is the most startling news of the week. It was, happily, unsuccessful; for, although four shots were fired at a few paces from his Imperial Majesty, the Czar was untouched. A fifth shot fired at one of the passers-by who came to assist, is said to have slightly wounded a policeman. As a matter of course, St. Petersburg was very speedily shaken with profound emotions of shame and indignation. A large crowd immediately assembled at the Palace and enthusiastically cheered the Emperor, who, in response, publicly expressed his gratitude for the proofs of fidelity afforded to him on such a painful occasion; his assurance that he had the support of all respectable people, and his hope that God would grant that he might complete his task, which consisted in promoting the welfare of Russia. Telegrams of congratulation on his escape were dispatched, during the day, from Germany, France, Italy, Turkey, and all parts of the Continent.

It would be quite out of place here, because obviously supererogatory, to denounce the crime which might, at a most critical moment, have deprived the Empire of Russia of its Head. It would also be needless to sum up the many good qualities which have been exhibited by Alexander II. since his Accession to the Throne. His emancipation of the Serfs in the early part of his reign stamps upon it a peculiarly beneficent character—a character which, although shaded by a portion of the Foreign policy in which his Ministers and Agents have contrived to involve him, has been marked throughout by the good feeling of the Monarch. On the Continent of Europe no Sovereign, perhaps, has earned for himself a more decided reputation for the exercise of those virtues which adorn personal life. Although an Autocrat, he is scarcely to be held responsible for the course taken by the policy of his Government to embody the supposed wishes of the vast majority of his subjects. National sentiment he cannot suppress, though he has done something to regulate its action. But whether his reign has been inter-

nationally beneficial or otherwise, assassination, even if successful, would not be calculated so to change the tenour of public rule in Russia as to issue in greater political content among his people. It is a crime which seldom or never does good, and is sure to draw after it an untold amount of social harm. Such as it is, however, Crowned heads are especially the objects at which it aims. "Uneasy lies the head which wears a Crown." The most elevated position is in this respect the most dangerous. As the summits of high mountains attract to themselves the electric flash, so those who tower highest above the ordinary level of society are most exposed to wanton attempts at assassination.

It is not by any means necessary that such attempts should arise from impatience of political restraints. They are more usually due to the vanity and light-headedness of insane minds. They are, however, dangerously contagious, perhaps from the extensive notoriety which attends their commission. One madman follows another, and, seemingly, utterly careless about his own life, rushes before the world to imperil the lives of others, with no other object than that of attracting, for a brief while, its concentrated attention. What is to be done with this intellectual and moral perversion of human nature? Severity will not repress it. Indulgence, of course, is out of the question. As the railways, telegraphs, and newspapers of modern times bring almost instantaneously into a focus every incident of importance occurring in most parts of the world, however distant from each other, so all the habits of daily life, and many of the recent discoveries of science, offer those conditions which determine the resolution of insane men. Against those conditions it would seem useless to contend. There will always be in every society a sprinkling of both men and women in whom it is difficult to say whether fool or knave preponderates, and it is an even chance whether such people will select as their pathway to notoriety the crime of regicide as most likely to answer their purpose.

We can discover in this attempted assassination of the Czar no serious political significance, much less any concealed motive likely to affect international relations. The mutual position of Russia and the other Powers, so far as relates to the nearer, or remoter, "Eastern Question" will not be touched by it. The man who fired at his Imperial Majesty, in the vicinity of the Winter Palace on Monday last, is given out to be a member of the Civil Service. He probably took but a very weak and indirect interest in the policy of Prince Gortschakoff. It may be, however, that the extravagant loyalty which the misdeed will excite among the Russian people may, after a while, take a direction wholly unforeseen, and, perhaps, widely injurious. On the other hand, it may produce results of a contrary description—not logically, indeed, but accidentally. It resembles the striking of a spark in a powder magazine; no one can foresee what will be the end of the affair. No one can control the movement of mind which it may originate. It cannot be concealed that Europe is in a most inflammable state—Russia especially so. Great changes, probably, are not far off. They may come gradually and peacefully, or they may come with the shock of an explosion—but come they will. Civilised society has been subjected to a strain which will admit of no increase, and which can hardly be relaxed without imminent danger. Who is to blame for this perilous state of things it is exceedingly difficult to determine. Peoples, however, as well as Monarchs and Governments, have made themselves, and are, responsible for the present unrestful temper of the nations. And the worst of it is that one evil begets or exaggerates another. When everything is warlike, or is carried on in a warlike temper, commercial confidence ceases, and industry flags. Thence comes political discontent, and that discontent passes from parties to institutions. In a natural tornado all classes, whether rich or poor, are exposed to a like danger. In a political convulsion no interests, not even those of the strongest, are safe. We deeply regret the crime of the miscreant who, with whatever motive, audaciously but unsuccessfully attempted the life of the Czar on Easter Monday. We express, in common with the great body of our fellow-countrymen, heartiest gladness at the utter failure of this dastardly enterprise, and we long all the more earnestly for the coming of that day in which it will be universally acknowledged that violence of any and every kind is an unfit instrument for the promotion of social and moral changes.

A winter garden was opened at Clifton on Saturday last.

The *Standard* says that Vice-Admiral Sir William Mends, K.C.B., Director of Transports, Rear-Admiral Lord Gilford, C.B., and Mr. Hamilton, the Accountant-General of the Navy, have been appointed a committee to inquire into the organisation and financial arrangements of that branch of the office which conducts the Indian troop-ship service.—The *Gazette* announces that Mr. John Collett has been appointed Director of Navy Contracts, in the place of Mr. Francis W. Rowsell.

Alderman Collings, the Mayor of Birmingham, gave, last Saturday evening, the first of a series of four free concerts—two vocal and two instrumental—which are intended for the benefit of persons too poor to purchase the luxury of hearing high-class music. The invitations, to the number of over 2000, were distributed through the agency of ministers and borough officials, and were eagerly sought after. Saturday's performance was of a vocal character, sacred and secular, consisting of songs and choruses, in which latter the members of the Birmingham Festival Choral Society were the executants.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice, notwithstanding the continued rain, have made daily excursions around Baveno. Her Majesty and the Princess have visited Feriolo, Omegna, Gravelona, Stresa, and Pallanza, where they inspected the frescoes in the Church of Our Lady; and the Isola Madra (one of the Borromean isles).

Easter Monday was the twenty-second anniversary of the birthday of Princess Beatrice. Numerous bouquets were presented to her Royal Highness by the residents and villagers of the neighbourhood of Baveno. The Mayor and Sub-Prefect of Pallanza and the Director-General of Telegraphs, accompanied by a few other persons, proceeded, by invitation, to the Villa Clara, when a bouquet was presented to the Princess by a little girl from the village of Casanova. A band played in Baveno at intervals during the day in honour of the Princess, and a concert was given in the evening at the Villa Clara. The birthday was commemorated with due honours at Windsor.

The Queen visited Milan on Tuesday. Her Majesty drove to Arona and travelled thence by special train to Milan. The Queen drove first to the Hôtel de Ville, and afterwards inspected the cathedral and the principal objects of interest. On Wednesday her Majesty visited the cemetery at Baveno. In the afternoon the Queen received the Duchess of Genoa and the Countess of Gattinara, who arrived at the Villa Clara at one o'clock.

According to present arrangements, the Queen will leave Baveno on Wednesday next and pass Thursday night in Paris. On the following morning her Majesty will proceed to Cherbourg, where she will embark on board the Victoria and Albert. At daybreak on Saturday, the 26th, the Royal yacht, accompanied by the Alberta and the Enchantress, and the Trinity yacht Galatea, will put to sea, and will arrive alongside the South Railway Jetty in Portsmouth Dockyard about one o'clock in the afternoon. The flotilla will leave Portsmouth for Cherbourg on Thursday next.

The Queen has contributed £100 to the Zulu War Fund.

The Queen's Highland tenantry were entertained on Tuesday, by her Majesty's command, in honour of the marriage of the Duke of Connaught.

The Royal Maundy charities were distributed on Maundy Thursday in Whitehall Chapel during Divine service, with the usual formalities, to sixty aged men and sixty aged women, the number of each sex corresponding with the age of her Majesty. Princess Christian, with her children, was present.

The Queen will hold Drawingrooms at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday and Thursday, May 6 and 8 next. The Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Saturday, May 3.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, Princes Albert Victor and George, and Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales, attended Divine service on Good Friday at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Sandringham Park. The Rev. F. Hervey officiated. Princess Frederica of Hanover and the Duke of Cambridge arrived at Sandringham on Saturday on a visit. The Prince and Princess, with their five children and Princess Frederica of Hanover and the Duke of Cambridge, attended Divine service on Easter Day at Sandringham church. The Rev. F. Hervey, Vicar, and the Rev. W. Rogers, Rector of St. Botolph, Bishopgate, officiated. On Monday the Prince and Princess publicly opened the Hunstanton Convalescent Home new buildings, which have been erected as a memorial of thankfulness for the convalescence of the Prince in 1872.

The Prince has made known to Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Ralph Kerr, 10th Hussars, his grief at hearing of the unfortunate disaster reported from Afghanistan, by which several men of the regiment lost their lives. His Royal Highness visited Lord Hardwicke after his serious accident in the hunting-field.

The Prince, as President of the Society of Arts, has addressed a letter to the Earl of Beaconsfield and forwarded a copy of a resolution passed at the Conference on National Water Supply, held at the Society of Arts, in May, 1878, which the Premier has referred to the Board of Treasury for their consideration.

The Duke of Edinburgh came from Eastwell Park on Tuesday, and was present at the "Te Deum" service celebrated at the Russian Chapel, Welbeck-street, in thanksgiving for the providential escape of the Emperor of Russia from assassination. The principal members of the Diplomatic Body were also present. His Royal Highness afterwards returned to Eastwell. The Duke and Duchess have since arrived at Clarence House, St. James's, from Eastwell. His Royal Highness has accepted the presidency of the recently established Kent County Fire Brigade Association.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Gibraltar from Malaga on Monday morning. Shortly after landing they held a reception at the convent. The Alameda and the town were illuminated at night in honour of their visit.

Prince Leopold has directed that the prizes he offered to the students of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution shall be given for proficiency in technical science. He has accepted the office of patron of the institution.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Professor Ernst Pauer will give the first of three lectures on Schubert and Mendelssohn on Tuesday next, the 22nd inst. On Thursday, the 24th, Professor Dewar will begin a course of five lectures on Dissociation; and on Saturday next, the 26th, Mr. H. H. Statham will begin a course of four lectures on the Leading Styles of Architecture. The following courses will be given during the season:—Professor Karl Hillebrand, six lectures on the Intellectual Movement of Germany from the Middle of the Last to the Middle of the Present Century; Professor J. R. Seeley, four lectures, subject not yet announced; and Professor Henry Morley, three lectures on Swift.

The following arrangements have been made for the Friday evening meetings after Easter. April 25, Francis Galton, Esq., Generic Images; May 2, Professor John G. M'Kendrick, the Physiological Action of Anæsthetics; May 9, Sir John Lubbock, the Habits of Ants; May 16, Professor A. Cornu, Etude Optique de l'Elasticité (in French); May 23, W. H. Preece, Esq., Multiple Telegraphy, or Duplex and Quadruplex Telegraphy; May 30, Grant Allen, Esq., the Colour-sense in Insects—its Development and Reaction; June 6, Professor Dewar, M.A., F.R.S.; June 13, Frederick J. Bramwell, Esq., the Thunderer Gun Explosion.

The Liverpool Presbytery of the Church of England, having petitioned in favour of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's local option measure, asked Mr. Rathbone, one of the three members for Liverpool, to present the petition. Mr. Rathbone acceded to the request, but said he could not support its prayer. The Rev. Mr. Lundie on Monday stated that, as far as he knew, he was sorry to say not one of the three members for the borough was in accord with the Presbytery on this question.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Arkwright, William Harry, to be Vicar of Rowsley.
Austen, Edward Gilmore; Vicar of Shepton Montague.
Berry, George Benton; Vicar of Emmanuel, Compton Gifford.
Blunt, Henry Wilfrid; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Gray's-inn-road.
Bond, J.; Rural Dean of Calceworth No. 2.
Boudier, Albert; Rector of Clutton, Somerset.
Burridge, Edward Vickris; Rector of Westley Waterliss.
Collins, T. F.; Rector of Church Kirk; Surrogate.
Dowse, John Robert; Incumbent of Gorey, and Dean of Ferns.
Edwards, Harri; Incumbent of St. Mary's (Nelson), Little Marsden.
Elsmere, Clement; Vicar of Spittlegate.
Evans, A. E.; Organising Secretary S.P.G. for Archdeaconry of Derby.
Faulkner, William Elisha; Vicar of St. Mary's, Wainfleet.
Foot, William Yates; Vicar of Moulsoford, Berks.
Grant, Edward Pierce; Rural Dean of Portsea Island.
Greenwood, Jabez; Rector of Udale, Cumberland.
Harrison, Christopher; Vicar of Bishop's Norton-with-Atterby.
Hodgson, John George; Rector of Saltwood, Kent.
Hooper, Henry; Vicar of St. Mary's, Ripley.
Hutton, Augustus Henry Dell; Vicar of Little Abington.
Isaac, Edward Whitmore; Vicar of Hanley Castle.
Jayne, Francis John; Vicar of Ilkington, Carmarthenshire.
Jenkins, Thomas; Curate of Michaelstone-super-Avon, Glamorganshire.
Jones, John; Vicar of Colwinstone, Glamorganshire.
Jones, Owen; Rector of Llanfair-juxta-Harlech, Merionethshire.
Killick, R. Henry, Rector of Chadwell St. Mary's; Rector of Great Smeaton-cum-Appleton-on-Wiske, near Northallerton.
Knox-Little, W. J.; Vicar of St. Barnabas, Pimlico.
Lane, J. Reynolds; Vicar of St. John's, Moggerhanger.
Martin, William; Vicar of Pelynt.
Miller, William Coase; Vicar of Tillingham, Essex.
Milnes, Benjamin; Rector of Stanton-on-the-Wolds.
Moore, A. E.; Vicar of Horkstow; Vicar of Messingham.
Neep, Edward Francis; Incumbent of St. Mary's, Bootle.
Neville, Charles; Vicar of Coates.
Rogers, Reginald Basset; Rector of Sancreed.
Rogerson, George; Rector of Elton.
Rowton, Rupert James; Minister of Trinity Episcopal Chapel, Buxton.
Shipman, Thomas Trafford; Rector of Lydiard Tregoz, Wilts.
Stewart, Charles Edward; Incumbent of St. James's, Higher Broughton.
Theray, Thompson; Perpetual Curate of Kilmeston-with-Beauworth, Southampton.
Thomas, Thomas; Rector of Mallyrd, Merionethshire.
Tuke, Edward Henry; Vicar of Weston Lullingfield.
Tweddle, Christopher; Vicar of All Saints', Rotherhithe.
Wallace, W. B.; Vicar of Lannarth, Redruth, Cornwall.
Ware, Henry; Canon of Carlisle.
Williams, Henry; Vicar of Sutton-in-the-Marsh.
Winton, F. H. de; Chaplain to the Bishop of Colombo.
Woodcock, Reginald Henry; Vicar of Kirby Bellars.
Worsley, Henry; Vicar of Ashford Bowdler.
Wratislaw, Albert Henry; Vicar of Manorbier, Pembrokeshire.
Wylie, W. J.; Vicar of Brigg; Vicar of Horkstow.—*Guardian*.

Bishop Claughton left on Easter Monday for the Continent to hold the usual Easter confirmations for the Bishop of London in France and Belgium.

The Rev. S. H. Shedden, M.A., was presented with a handsome drawing-room clock, travelling-bag, and many other kind presents, by the parishioners of Chaddesly Corbett, Worcestershire, on leaving the curacy.

The confirmation of the election of Dr. Lightfoot as Bishop of Durham took place at St. James's, Piccadilly, on the 10th inst., by virtue of a license from the Archbishop of Canterbury welcoming the Archbishop of York into the Southern Province for this purpose.

The Rev. Henry Rees, Vicar of Conway, who recently refused the living of Pwllheli, was on Tuesday presented by his parishioners with a gold watch and chain, a silver salver, and a purse of 175 guineas. The presentation was made, on behalf of the subscribers, by the Mayor.

At Holy Trinity parish church, Windsor, on Easter Sunday, the full band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) took part in the service with great effect. The church was crammed. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Arthur Robins, M.A., the Rector, and one of her Majesty's Honorary Chaplains.

The new Church of St. Andrew, Eccles, was consecrated by the Bishop of Manchester on Wednesday. It is the fifteenth church consecrated in the old parish within 103 years, giving sitting room for 11,000 persons. The new building will seat 800 persons, all the seats being free. The cost of the building is £8000. The Incumbent elect is the Rev. Henry Jabez Bunting Armstrong, formerly of Sheffield.

The Bishop of Manchester consecrated a new church at Dixon Green, near Farnworth, on Monday. Speaking at a luncheon afterwards, the Bishop made an eloquent plea for tolerance among Churchmen. He expressed his regret that, under the pressure of direful necessity, he would be obliged to allow the prosecution of one of his clergy, but he hoped that this might be the first and the last of such prosecutions in this diocese. Nothing would dishearten him and discourage him more than to see a spirit of persecution and bitterness taking possession of the minds of Lancashire Churchmen.

A meeting of the committee for the formation of the proposed bishopric of Liverpool was held at the Liverpool Town-hall last week—the Mayor (Mr. T. B. Royden) presiding. It was reported that, on Jan. 31, the amount promised towards the necessary fund was £78,000, which had been increased by promises of donations up to the present time to £83,000. Of this sum £26,000 has been paid in, and was invested at 4 per cent. The Bishop's stipend was to be £3200, as fixed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Amongst the business before the committee was the question of providing a suitable episcopal residence. The trustees were authorised to acquire such a residence, subject to the approval of the committee, and opinions were expressed in favour of the Bishop's palace being in a central part of the town, from which the different branches of work could be readily commanded.

An election took place at Cocker mouth on Wednesday when Mr. William Fletcher, Liberal, was returned by 557 votes, as against 366 given to Mr. David Rapley, the Conservative candidate.

Professor Max Müller has accepted the Presidency of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, and will, it is expected, deliver his inaugural address in October. At the last annual meeting of the institute a resolution was passed that the Earl of Dufferin should be requested to become president. Lord Dufferin was applied to, and he acceded to the request, but, upon his appointment to the Embassy at St. Petersburg, was compelled to withdraw his promise.

The Registrar-General for Ireland has issued his general abstract of the number of marriages, births, and deaths registered in Ireland during last year. It appears that 25,363 marriages, 134,370 births, and 99,839 deaths were registered, and in the same period 1124 persons emigrated. A decrease of 6593 would thus appear to have taken place in the population. The estimated population in the middle of the year was 5,351,060. Of the marriages, 17,956 took place between Roman Catholics and 7407 between Protestants. Of the births 68,622 were boys, and 75,748 girls; and of the deaths 50,244 were males, and 49,595 females, being 18.7 per thousand of the population, or 1.5 over the average rate for the ten years ending 1877. There were 2704 inquests during the year, being one to every 37 deaths registered.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Earl of Northbrook has accepted the invitation of the committee to take the chair at the Cobden Club dinner in June.

The Mercers' Company have granted ten guineas to the Provident Surgical Appliance Society, Great Ormond-street.

The Duke of Westminster and Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., have become Vice-Presidents of the City Church and Churchyard Protection Society.

The Bank of England directors have reduced the rate of discount from 2½ per cent, at which it was fixed on the 13th ult., to 2 per cent.

The certificates to the efficient volunteers in the ambulance department were distributed on Wednesday evening by the Lord Mayor at Guildhall.

Mr. Ernest E. Hobson, of 8, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury, has been appointed clerk to the Justices for the Liberty of her Majesty's Tower, in succession to the late Mr. George Lewis, senior.

Mr. H. E. Murrell has been elected as the representative of the Barbers' Company at the Court of the Ironmongers' Company in respect to the Irish estates, the total of which comprise about 12,000 acres.

Mr. Registrar Brougham has annulled an adjudication of bankruptcy made against Mr. Albert Grant, as the creditors had since passed resolutions to liquidate by arrangement, and these resolutions have been duly registered.

The Battersea Sunday Scholars' Exhibition, promoted with a view of encouraging skill and industry in the leisure hours of the children, was opened by Lord Shaftesbury on Monday, amid every promise of success.

The Lady Mayoress (Lady Whetham) did not hold a reception on Tuesday. The receptions will be resumed on Tuesday, May 6, and continued on the first and third Tuesdays every month, from three to five, until further notice.

The Society for the Entertainment of the People gave last Saturday evening the first of a series of engagements in the Board School-room at Saffron-hill, under circumstances of promise for the success of future gatherings of this description.

The Bench and Bar of the Surrey Sessions have entertained, at the Albion Tavern, Mr. Douglas Straight, the recently appointed Judge of the North-West Provinces of India—Mr. Hardman, the chairman of the Surrey Sessions bench of magistrates, presiding.

The Council of the Society of Arts have published an important document in the form of a report to their President, the Prince of Wales. This report contains a proposal for the printing of the British Museum catalogue, as a first step towards a universal catalogue of English printed literature.

At the meeting of the Statistical Society held on Tuesday night at King's College, Mr. E. G. Ravenstein read a paper on the subject of the Geographical Distribution of the Celtic-speaking Population of the British Isles. It appeared from Mr. Ravenstein's investigations that there are still 2,195,450 Celtic-speaking persons in the United Kingdom.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has placed £3000 at the disposal, as a loan, of the managers of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, for the purpose of defraying the cost of the new wing of the institution at Twickenham. The repayment of the loan, which has been advanced without interest, is left to the discretion of the board.

There were 2355 births and 1786 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 215 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 102 the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 12 from smallpox, 46 from measles, 19 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 74 from whooping-cough, 19 from different forms of fever, and 13 from diarrhoea.

A trades' demonstration was held in Hyde Park last Saturday, amid a storm of snow and rain, in support of the engineers' strike. The members of various trade societies, to the number of 10,000 or so, assembled on the Thames Embankment and marched in order to the site of the swept-away "Reformers' Tree," in Hyde Park, where a public meeting was held, and resolutions were passed in furtherance of the objects of the gathering.

Special Good Friday services were held in the principal London churches and other places of worship. Dean Stanley preached twice during the day—in the morning at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, and in the afternoon at Westminster Abbey. Good Friday out-door observances were marred to some extent by an intensely cold north-east wind and occasional showers of snow. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the holiday was very generally kept.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that on the last day of the first week in April the total number of paupers was 83,921, of whom 43,480 were in workhouses and 40,441 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1878, 1877, and 1876, these figures show a decrease of 219, 1141, and 92 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 701, of whom 508 were men, 153 women, and 40 children under sixteen.

On Tuesday the business of Messrs. Child and Co.'s bank, Temple Bar, was begun in a temporary building immediately adjoining their old premises at Temple Bar—the removal of their ledgers, day-books, and the records of their house having been effected by an extraordinary supply of workmen, under the supervision of the partners, during the brief interval afforded by the Bank holiday on Monday. The *Times* states that the old room facing the street—known from generation to generation as "the shop," and perpetuating the remembrance of the days when our bankers were goldsmiths—was at the same time dismantled, and is now doomed to immediate demolition, in order to make room for the new banking-house which will shortly rise in its place, only being thrown a few feet further back from the street.

A letter from the Prince of Wales was read at a meeting on the 10th inst. of the London Commissioners of the Australian International Exhibition (Sydney) of 1879, in which his Royal Highness stated that her Majesty's Commissioners wished to co-operate in promoting the complete success of the exhibition, and would receive any suggestions calculated to supplement the efforts already made to render the exhibition worthy the anticipations regarding it.—The German Government has signified its intention of following the example of Great Britain, Holland, and other European Governments in appointing a Commission to assist intending exhibitors at the forthcoming Melbourne Exhibition.—A large number of applications for space are being received daily from British manufacturers and others; and it is requested that all applications be sent in to the offices of the Agent-General for Victoria, 8, Victoria-chambers, Westminster, not later than May 31 next.

AFGHAN SKETCHES, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



ABDOOLAH, A KOOCHI, OR MOHAMMEDAN GIPSY, OF CABUL.



GHILZAI WARRIORS

HILL TRIBES OF AFGHANISTAN.

Our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, contributes portraits of several representatives of the Afreedi, Mohmund, Shinwarri, and other hill tribes dwelling near the road through the Khyber Pass to Jellalabad.

Taking those clans who dwell in Afghanistan proper we have three great divisions—the Afghans, or Pushtoo-speaking clans; the Tajiks, the Hazara, and Kizilbashis, who speak Persian; and the Hindkis and Jats, whose language is a dialect of Hindostani. Of these the Afghans, or Pushtoo-speaking tribes, are the most numerous, and they may be divided into the nomad and fixed clans; the former, generally speaking, dwell in Khorassan, the latter in Cabul. They belong to the Sunni sect of Mohammedans, observe all the fasts and other ceremonies pertaining to that religion, together with many that savour strongly of a Jewish origin. Although they profess to be very strict followers of the Prophet, as a race they never scruple to act in opposition to his tenets, if by so doing they can best serve their own interests. In some clans they have but a vague idea of the forms and customs of Islamism. For instance, in the Dawas Valley, circumcision is unknown, while in most parts of the

country it is incumbent on a man to marry his deceased brother's widow. This custom provokes many blood feuds, and it is no uncommon thing to find an Afghan serving in one of our regiments who declines to return to his home for fear of the fate that he knows will overtake him on arrival. The principal Afghan tribes are the Duranis, who inhabit the provinces of Candahar and Herat, the Ghilzais, Turis, Shinwarris, and Mohmunds, who dwell in Cabul proper. There are, again, numerous clans who inhabit the mountains between the outer circle of tribes who skirt our border and the more settled tribes of Afghanistan proper; of these the best known are the Bajawaris, Ningraharis, Kunars, Zaemuckts, Turis, Jagis, Mangals, Jadrans, Gurbuz, and Khostwals.

The principal race which holds the hills about the Khyber bears the common name of Afreedis, being descended from a single original stock; but, like other Afghan tribes, they are broken up into numerous greater or lesser divisions, all of which are constantly at feud with one another, and look upon desultory fighting as an ordinary amusement of life. There are five principal clans—the Adam Khel, Ukka Khel, Mullik Deen Khel, Tukka Khel, and Kookee Khel—each of which, however, splits up into minor families and races, who are as ready to fight one another as to defend the pass against an

invader. The Prukzai are an important neighbouring tribe. Though nominally subjects of the Ameer, the Khyberis have always exacted a price for their allegiance, and during the flourishing days of the Durani Empire, before the great Sikh reaction had driven back the limits of Mohammedan power from the Sutlej to the mountains beyond the Indus, the Afreedis exacted a tribute of £13,000 from their suzerains for the right of free passage through their savage defiles.

The several clans or branches of this wild race are styled Khels, and the principal of these are the Kookie, 3400 fighting men; the Sipah, Kummer, Mullikdeen, and Kumbhur combined, 10,000 men; the Zakka, 5000 men; the Akha, 1800 men; and the Adam, 3500 men. The Kookie Khels dwell in the Bara country, south of the Khyber Pass; but during the winter they move down to the entrance of the pass itself, which they hold as far as Ali Musjid and the caves of Kajoornai. It was with these that our recent arrangements were made. We have had little trouble with the Kookies during the last twenty years, and our chief intercourse with them is confined to the purchase of firewood for our forts and camps. The Sipah Khel and its confederates occupy that part of the Bara Valley known as Kajoornai, and are close neighbours of the Kookies. The Zakka Khels hold the northern

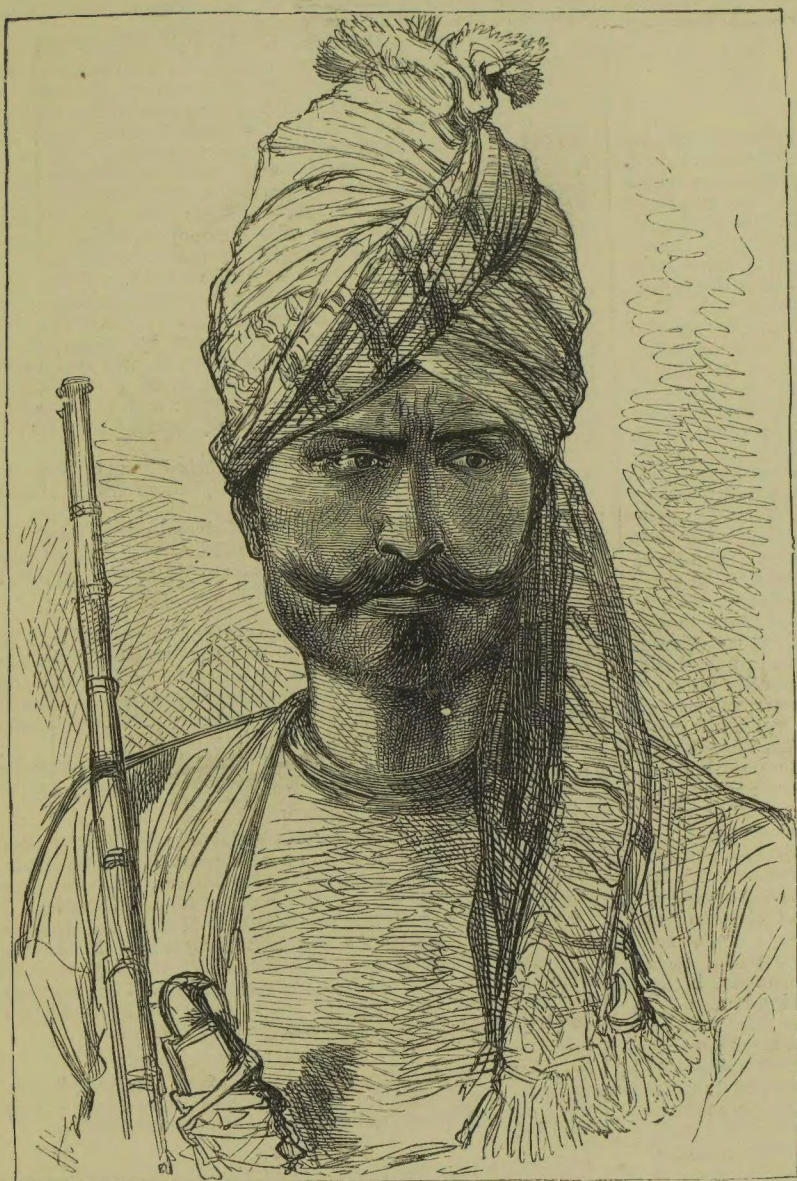


CAVES AT PHEEL VOKANA TOPE, JELLALABAD.

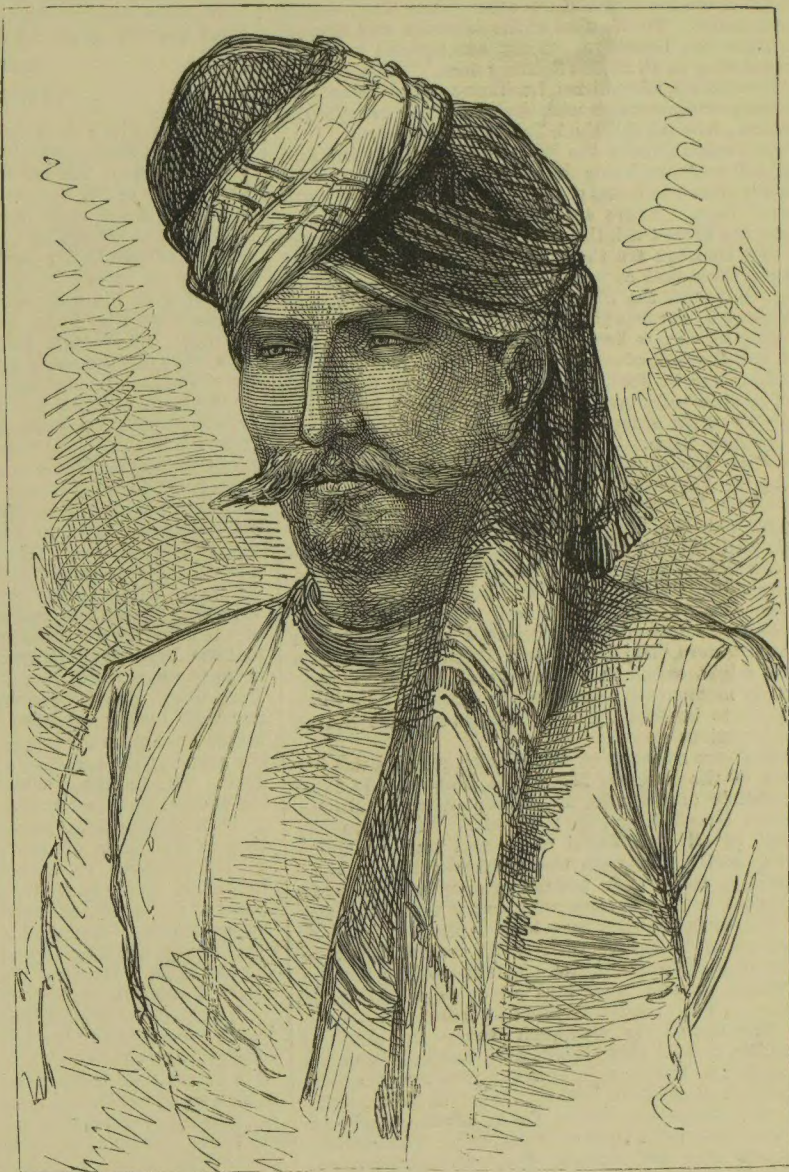


CAVES AT HADA, NEAR JELLALABAD.

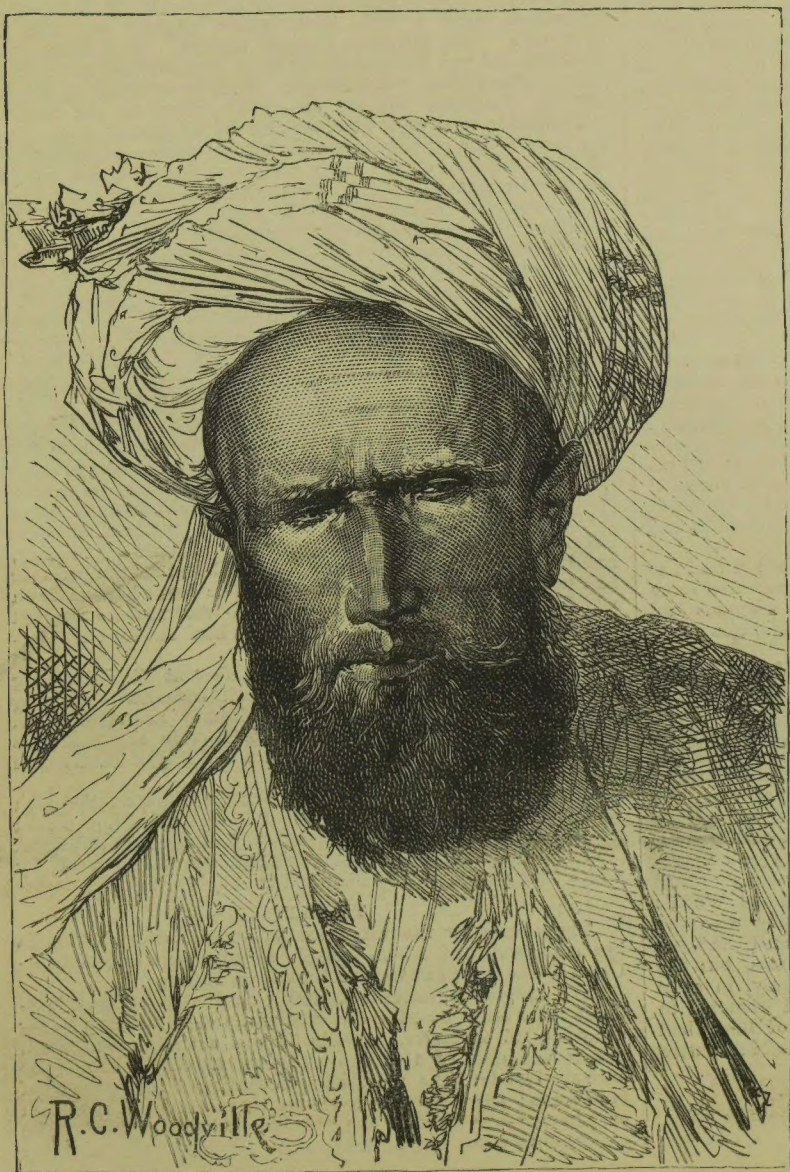
MEN OF DIFFERENT AFGHAN TRIBES: PORTRAITS BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



KHAN BAZ, A KUMBHUR KHEL AFREEDI.



TOORO BAZ, A KOOKIE KHEL AFREEDI.



MAHAZ KHAN (A TAJIK), KHAN OF PESH BOLAK.



JEHANDAD (LOHANIR), FROM GHUZNI.

sides of the Khyber, and have never caused us much trouble. They are noted as bold and cunning marauders, however, and our terms for a safe conduct through the Khyber must have been made with them as well as with the migratory Kookies. The Akha Khels in summer live on the Teerah mountains, and in winter along the Kohat Pass. One branch of them, the Bussi Khel, receives a small portion of the pass allowance. But it is the Adam Khels who mainly hold the Kohat Pass and the country lying east of it. Our troubles with the Afreedis have been mostly with these people, and the grand object of keeping the Kohat Pass open has cost us more blood and more money than any other cause in our border wars. It is impossible to rely very confidently on the good conduct of the Jowakis and the other Adam Khels during any crisis in affairs. To the west of the Afreedis, and close in on Kohat, come the Oruckys. They are divided into four sections, mustering in all 29,000 fighting men. These sections are named Dowlut-zei, Ishmail-zei, Lushkur-zei, and Hamsayah. We have various arrangements with them and their neighbours, the Zaimooshts, who inhabit the hills towards Khurum.

The great Pathan tribe of the Waziris, which can bring into the field 45,000 warriors, holds the mountainous territory west of our frontier from Thull and the Khurum Valley as far south as the Gomul Pass. There are five subdivisions—the Zelai, the Gooibaz, the Utman-zei, the Ahmed-zei, and the Mahsoods. The Zelai and Gooibaz are those which are in the vicinity of the Khurum Valley, and as yet we have never been in contact with them. But with the Utman and Ahmed-zeis, as well as with the Mahsoods, our troubles have been never-ceasing. The most refractory of all has been the Cabul Khel branch of the Utman-zei, and the task of our officers at Bunnoo and Tak has been no holiday one in dealing with the bold and turbulent Waziris. The Mahsoods have often been punished, but never so effectually as on the occasion when Sir Neville Chamberlain proceeded against them. The Waziris are the last of the great tribes on the Punjab and Derajat frontiers. The Hazara clans, the Yusufsae, the Mohmunds, the Afreedis, the Oruckys, and the Waziris, can in all bring into the field some 190,000 men, but the numbers of Yusufsae are greatly exaggerated, and probably the true fighting force, if every man were summoned to the front, would be 150,000 men. Practically speaking, the two most formidable are the Waziris and the Mohmunds. These are not only more united among themselves, but also more closely connected with the Afghan Ruler. The Swatees, Bajorees, and Bunurwals are also fanatics, and might strike in against us if our arms were dimmed by any momentary reverse along the frontier. The Afreedis appear to be friendly, but no firm reliance can be placed on their various clans.

The Mahsoods are a section of the Waziris who inhabit the eastern slopes of the Suliman Mountains, between the 32nd and 33rd parallels of latitude, almost opposite the British station of Dera Ismail Khan, on the Indus. They are the most powerful of all the Waziri clans, and number about 20,000 fighting men. Although they dabble a little in agriculture, a little in trade, their normal profession is highway robbery, and they are at enmity with every tribe dwelling near them. For centuries they have been in the habit of harrying the valleys of Dawar to their north and of Tank to their east, carrying off grain, cattle, and the wealthy Hindoo merchants, whose ransom they look upon as a source of annual income. The hardy Povindah tribes of Cabul, who utilise the Gomal or Gwalereh route in carrying their merchandise to and from Hindostan, annually traverse the Mahsood country. They march, however, in compact bodies, varying in strength from 300 to 1000 men, observe all the ordinary rules of war, throw out strong flank, advance and rear guards, and absolutely fight their way through. The country of the Mahsoods does not actually touch British territory. Between our border and their hills lies a low fringe of mountains peopled by a Pathan tribe called Batanis. Without their connivance it would be impossible for the Mahsoods to carry on their constant raids on the Tank border, but the Batanis say they are too weak to oppose the Waziris, and they dread giving us information of intended attacks for fear of drawing down on themselves sharp retribution. The Mahsoods have been celebrated as the earliest, the most inveterate, and the most incorrigible of all the robbers of the border. Between the years 1850 and 1860 they committed no less than 200 raids on our territory, all of which were accompanied by bloodshed.

The Ghilzais muster from 300,000 to 400,000, and dwell in the south-eastern portion of Afghanistan. They are subdivided into many clans, some of whom have fixed habitations; others trade in large numbers with Hindostan and Central Asia. Their caravans thread their way through the passes in the Suliman mountain. When safe within the confines of British territory the old men, women, and children are left encamped in the Derayat, while the wealthier merchants find their way with their wares to the farthest corners of India to sell the produce of Afghanistan, which consists chiefly of wool, madder, assafetida, fruit, and horses. In the spring they return laden with English merchandise, fire-arms, gunpowder, tea, Manchester goods, quinine, and other articles of repute in the Cabul bazaars. As a race, they are fine, stalwart men, capable of undergoing great hardship and fatigue. They rarely if ever enlist into our service, but of their soldier-like qualities we have ample proof by the manner in which they force their way through the Waziri country. No better guides than these Povindah clans could be found in Afghanistan, while their camels, inured to the rough paths and scanty grazing of the Suliman passes, form admirable material for a transport train. Of the fixed Ghilzai clans we know little.

The Khan of Lalpoora, whose name is Mohammed Shah Khan, rules over the tribe of the Upper Mohmunds, to the north of the Khyber Pass. Lalpoora is a native town on the bank of the Cabul river, opposite Dakka. The Mohmunds are a large and powerful clan, able to put from 15,000 to 20,000 fighting men into the field, men armed for the most part with fire-arms, many of these weapons being of English manufacture. A small section of the tribe occupy the lands in our territory to the south of the city of Peshawur, but the main portion dwell in the hills to the north-west of that cantonment, between the Cabul and the Swat rivers; a remnant has emigrated to Candahar, and there are many settlers in Ningrehar and Logur. They hold the country on the north-west border of the Peshawur Valley, touching Bajour and Kunar on the north, and the district of Ningrehar on the west. The Cabul river defines their country on the south and our frontier on the east. They are in direct communication with Cabul, from which they receive cash allowances and the revenues of certain districts in the Jellalabad province, amounting in all to 70,000 rupees per annum. They hold the important post of Lalpoora, on the north bank of the Cabul river, and since the construction of our forts at Michni and Shubkudhur they have not given us much trouble. But when we first occupied the Punjab they were most refractory, and several large expeditions had to be dispatched against them. Sir Colin Campbell in 1852 inflicted a severe blow upon them in the open field; but in the Umbeyla campaign they were hostile, and assisted the Buncers.

South of the Cabul river, stretching east as far as the Jowaki country, and west along the declivities of the Khyber, lies the

region held by the great Afreedi clan. Their fighting strength is given at 25,000 men. The distribution of the Khyber clans, as given in Colonel MacGregor's Gazetteer, is as follows:—"From Sayid, Mirs Chokee, south-east of Jamrud, to the Shadi Bagadi road, the Sipahs. From Shadi Bagadi to Sultan Tara, the Kuki Khel. From Sultan Tara to Ali Masjid, the Malikdin and Khambar Khel. From Ali Masjid to Lalabeg, the Zaka Khel. From Lalabeg to Haftchah (in the vicinity of Dakka), the Shinwarris." All these tribes, except the Zaka Khel, profess to be our friends, and the Shinwarris are giving us active aid by helping to patrol the road between Dakka and Lalabeg. The Kara Khel are divided among themselves; some being friendly and others unfriendly to the English. This tribe has the reputation of being about the worst and most thievish in the Khyber.

THE ZULU WAR.

The news given in a portion of our last week's impression announced that another serious reverse has befallen the British troops. There has been again a surprise by the Zulus, and a serious loss of life is the result. On the 12th of last month, at daybreak, a convoy of one hundred men of the 80th Regiment, under the command of Captain Moriarty, in charge of twenty waggons from Derby to Luneberg, was surprised by a large body of the enemy. Captain D. B. Moriarty fell in the action, and sixty of his men are believed to have been lost. It is certain that over forty were killed, and over twenty are still missing. Lieutenant Harward, who escaped with forty-five men, says that he was with his men encamped on one side of the river Intombi, and that Captain Moriarty, with the remainder of the men, were on the other side of it. They were obliged to halt at night, the river being too full to enable the passage to be made. Although some previous alarms had been given, they were surprised at daybreak by the sudden irruption of a body of over 4000 Zulus. The sentry only saw the enemy when they were fifteen paces off him. Only fifteen of Captain Moriarty's men got across the river to Lieutenant Harward, though his men poured a steady fire upon the enemy throughout. The Zulu loss was heavy, but it seemed to make no impression on their courage. The scene of the surprise is a spot down a hollow, with long grassluits, and weeds around, so that the movements of the enemy were probably easily masked. It is considered to have been most imprudent for the waggons to have been brought up, and the men sleeping in them, within five miles of Umbeline. No shot was fired except by the sentry, and by the men with Lieutenant Harward, when the attack was discovered. Major Tucker, with some men of his regiment, has since visited the scene of the surprise, and read the Burial Service over the dead. The waggons, with the supplies, had been removed by the enemy, but some rockets and ammunition were recovered.

The illustration presented on our front page this week is a view of the camp of the 80th Regiment at Derby, for which we are indebted to a sketch by Lieutenant Beverley W. R. Ussher, of that regiment. Derby is in the Transvaal territory, beyond the northern border of Zululand, and close to the Swazi country, over which Cetewayo has always claimed a sovereignty, disputed by the Transvaal Government. It is distant above a hundred miles from the Natal frontier, being situated quite on the opposite side of the Zulu kingdom.

Now that the reinforcements are arriving, no time will be lost in proceeding to the relief of Colonel Pearson, who is still cooped up at Ekowe. The Colonel has made good use of the time he has been beleaguered by the Zulus, having constructed a good road, which will materially facilitate future operations, and having also kept the enemy at a safe distance. Meanwhile the Zulus have not been idle, but have persistently harassed the British force, and have done their best to render the approaches from Natal impossible. It is known that Colonel Pearson's force is getting short of provisions, though from Kaffir accounts he seems to have made successful raids on the enemy's supplies. Every exertion is being made on this side the Tugela to press forward a relieving force equal to any emergency which may arise, and the rapidly arriving transports have reassured the colonists as to their own safety, as well as to the relief of Colonel Pearson's column. An advance column, composed of local reliable native auxiliaries, besides 4000 British regular troops and a naval brigade, is already being organised to proceed towards Ekowe to cut through the Zulus who surround Colonel Pearson and his little force. This column for the relief of Colonel Pearson is composed of two companies of the Buffs, five companies of the 88th, four companies of the 99th, 57th, 60th, and 91st, the Naval Brigade, 500 of a native contingent, 2000 cavalry, and M battery of artillery. The relieving column is to cross the river Tugela on the 28th inst., and there is general confidence in the result of the enterprise; nevertheless, the military authorities expect and are prepared for heavy fighting. The column altogether, which comprises some 6000 men, will march under the command of Major-General Crealock, who has come out with the reinforcements. Scouts who have come in report that the enemy are concentrated in large masses eleven miles to the north of the river. They are hidden in a dense jungle, and their numbers cannot be ascertained. Our troops are trying to get artillery up to the front, but the horses are out of condition. They are quite unfit for the rough work of the country. By heliograph signal we have received some news from Colonel Pearson, who says he can hold out for ten days longer. He is short of provisions only; his ammunition is abundant, as he has used it sparingly. Colonel Pearson has made a sally from his fortified position, driving off the enemy, destroying several kraals, and killing a large number of the Zulu army.

Major Black, with twenty-seven volunteers, has visited the scene of the late battle at Isanhlwana, and recovered some private and regimental papers. One hundred waggons had been left by the Zulus, but the guns and ammunition had been removed.

The transports City of Paris, City of Venice, Lady Margaret, Olympus, and China, with reinforcements, had arrived at Capetown. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held there on the 24th, when resolutions were adopted endorsing the policy of the High Commissioner, and thanking the Home Government for so promptly dispatching reinforcements.

By the arrival at Madeira of another steamer from the Cape we have later news from the seat of war in South Africa. The forces destined for the relief of Ekowe started on March 29, under the command of Lord Chelmsford. A severe engagement with the enemy was expected, and it was estimated that the strength of the Zulus was 35,000 men. Colonel Wood's column had been engaged in some severe fighting with the Zulus. On one day alone his camp was attacked, and the engagement which ensued lasted nearly four hours, but the British troops succeeded in driving away the enemy, in spite of their overwhelming numbers. Fighting had occurred in Basutoland on March 21 and 23. A meeting of Boers had been held, at which it was decided never to rest satisfied with less than independence.

Great loss of property has occurred at Cairo through a fire, which has destroyed whole blocks of buildings.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Senate, on Saturday last, after agreeing by 161 to 161 to the vote of 300,000f. for indigent Communists, adjourned till May 12. The Chamber of Deputies adjourned till May 15.

There was a short consultation on the subject of Egyptian affairs last Tuesday at a Cabinet Council held at the Elysée, but no immediate resolution was adopted.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that France and England have agreed to prolong for six months the commercial treaty which expires on Dec. 31 next, in order to give time for the discussion of the general tariff in the Chambers and negotiations for a new treaty.

Monday was the third day of the Paris Spring Meeting. There were, as usual, six events for decision. There was the Prix d'Auteuil, with 2000f., or £80, of added money; the Prix des Cars, with 6000f., or £240; the first year's heat of the Twenty-Second Prix Biennial (1879-80), for horses born in 1876, with 10,000f., or £400; La Coupe, for three-year-olds and upwards, with 10,000f. and an "objet d'art," worth another 10,000f.; the Prix de l'Etoile, for three-year-olds, with 5000f., or £200; the Prix de Suresnes, for four-year-olds and upwards, with 6000f., or £240. In all, the added money amounted for the day to 39,000f., or £1560, exclusive of the "objet d'art," the same as last year; but 8000f., or £320 more than 1875. The most important races were the Prix des Cars, for three-year-olds, won last year by M. A. Lupin with Cactus; the Prix Biennial and La Coupe, won last year by Count F. de Lagrange with Balagny. The Prix des Cars was won by M. Fould with Sphinx, the Prix Biennial by M. A. de Villamil with Fido, beating the formidable Swift; and La Coupe by Baron Rothschild with Brie (four years), beating Count F. de Lagrange's Barde (three years).

M. Villemessant, proprietor of the Paris *Figaro*, died on the 11th inst. at his villa at Monte Carlo, where he had been spending the past few months.

A new comic opera, "La Petite Mademoiselle," music by M. Lecocq, words by MM. Meilhac and Halévy, was performed at the Renaissance Theatre last Saturday night with qualified success.

ITALY.

General Garibaldi on Sunday proceeded to the Quirinal to wait upon King Humbert. His Majesty being aware of the difficulty which the General has in ascending stairs, met him in the garden of the palace, and, entering his carriage, remained in conversation with him for half an hour. No third person was present at the interview.

The Meteorological Congress was opened at Rome on Monday. Among the delegates present was one from England.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso has sent his own physician to Seville to see the Infanta Christina, who is still in a most precarious condition.

General Zabala has resigned the Presidency of the Superior Council of War, and will be succeeded by General Jovellar.

A despatch from Seville published at Madrid on Monday states that two large bombs had been thrown into the Church of San Antonio in that city, with the object, it is supposed, of creating a panic, during which the perpetrators of the outrage might be able to steal some of the valuable sacramental plate belonging to the church. Several persons were hurt.

PORTUGAL.

According to intelligence received from Lisbon, Queen Maria Pia is suffering from lung disease, both lungs being affected. The doctors, nevertheless, hope to save her life.

GERMANY.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress were present on Wednesday at the christening of the infant daughter of Lord and Lady Odo Russell, the Empress as the infant's sponsor.

RUSSIA.

ATTEMPT ON THE CZAR'S LIFE.

An attempt was made at St. Petersburg on Monday to assassinate the Emperor of Russia. While his Majesty was walking near his palace about nine in the morning four shots from a revolver were fired at him by a well-dressed man, who afterwards fired a fifth shot, which slightly wounded a bystander. His Majesty escaped unhurt. The man was arrested, and was discovered to be a civil servant under the Crown, about thirty years of age. After the attempt upon his life the Emperor, without an escort, drove to the Kazan Cathedral to offer up a thanksgiving for his preservation. On the news of the attempt becoming known numerous dignitaries of State, officers of the army, civil functionaries, and others went to the palace, where a large crowd had already assembled, enthusiastically cheering his Majesty, who responded by thanking the people for their sympathy. Telegrams congratulating the Emperor upon his escape were received in the course of the day from the German Emperor, the King and Queen of Italy and the Italian Government, the King of Spain, the Sultan, President Grévy, and Mr. Evarts. The city of St. Petersburg was illuminated in the evening. In replying to the congratulations of the principal functionaries at the Winter Palace, the Emperor said:—"I thank God's providence for my escape, which I regard as a sign that my life is still necessary to my beloved Fatherland. My remaining years will be devoted to it with the same love that I have felt in its service all my life." The name of the would-be assassin is ascertained to be Alexander Solovieff, and his occupation that of a schoolmaster at Torgpey, in the government of Pleskau. He will be tried by the highest criminal tribunal. Senator Leontieff is charged with the preliminary inquiry, and has commenced his duties. The belief that the prisoner had taken poison is not confirmed. The loss of blood from which he suffered was caused by the ill-treatment he received from the people, who would have killed him but for the intervention of the police.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post* at St. Petersburg states that the Czar and the Empress will leave St. Petersburg on the 23rd inst. for Livadia. His Majesty has resolved on proceeding to Berlin in order to take part in the festivities attending the celebration of the golden wedding of the German Emperor and Empress.

Innocent, the Metropolitan of Moscow, died on the 12th inst. after a short illness. He had been Archbishop eleven years, having succeeded the well-known Metropolitan Philarete.

A railway accident occurred near Moscow last week, by which nine persons were killed and twenty-five injured.

TURKEY.

The scheme for the mixed occupation of Eastern Roumelia has collapsed, and Aleko Pasha's appointment as Governor-General was signed at Constantinople on Monday.

The Bulgarian National Assembly on the 9th passed thirty-eight more articles of the Constitution, thus advancing as far as article 117 inclusive. Article 79 was entirely remodelled, and it was decided that the Ordinary Assembly should be entirely elective, one member representing 10,000 persons of both sexes; the Assembly to sit for three years. Any citizen over twenty-one years of age enjoying political rights is to be qualified to vote; and in order to be eligible to the Assembly



ZULU METHOD OF ADVANCING TO THE ATTACK.

a man must be thirty years of age, and able to read and write Bulgarian. The *Times*' correspondent says that the Assembly is making short work of all clauses in the projected Constitution which place their civil and religious liberty in the hands of the clergy. On rising, the Assembly adjourned for one week for the Easter holidays. Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff has, it is stated, issued stringent orders to hasten the election of the new Assembly which is to choose the Prince of Bulgaria.

ROUMANIA.

Prince Charles has conferred a medal commemorative of the independence of Roumania upon all the members of the late Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

The general elections are fixed for May 9 and 27.

AMERICA.

At a meeting of the Washington Cabinet Mr. Evarts called attention to information received from Samoa, which stated that there was great danger of an outbreak between the rival factions, in which the lives of foreigners would be imperilled. The Cabinet thereupon decided that a war-ship should be sent to Samoa to afford protection to the foreign residents.

Mr. Samuel J. Randall, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, has appointed the standing committees of the House. Mr. Fernando Wood continues Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

The House of Representatives on the 10th inst. passed a bill directing the issue, in payment of the arrears of pensions, of 10,000,000 dols. of the legal tenders, at present lying in the Treasury as a special fund for the redemption of the fractional currency. The bill further provides that the fractional currency may be redeemed in any class of money in the Treasury.

Both Houses sat on Good Friday. The Senate began debating the Army Appropriation Bill, and the other House is discussing the Legislative Bill.

The House of Representatives, by 117 votes against 108, has refused to adopt a resolution declaring that the business interests of the country require that no legislation changing the law in regard to the currency of tariff should be undertaken this Session.

The Kentucky Republican Convention has adopted resolutions denouncing the revolutionary proceedings of the Democratic party in Congress, and encouraging President Hayes to resist them. The resolutions further express the admiration, gratitude, and confidence felt by the Republican party towards General Grant.

Chin Lan Pin, the Chinese Ambassador, sailed from New York for Liverpool on board the *Britannic* on Saturday last.

Mr. Taylor has been re-elected as President Apostle by the Mormons at Salt Lake City.

Affairs at Sitka, Alaska, are quiet, according to news brought to Victoria (Vancouver Island) by her Majesty's sloop *Osprey*.

CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne is face to face with a difficulty in the Dominion. In opposition to the advice of the Canadian Government, he has referred to the Imperial authorities the case of Mr. Letellier de St. Just, whose dismissal from the Lieutenant-Governorship of Quebec had been recommended by the Privy Council of Canada. Protests have been made in more than one form against the action of this Viceroy, which is regarded as subverting in the Dominion the principles of responsible government. Leave was moved in the sitting of the Dominion House of Commons on the 8th inst. to introduce a bill for the separation of British Columbia from the Dominion; but the motion found no second, and was declared out of order. The subject then dropped. In the debate on the new tariff Mr. Mackenzie, the leader of the Opposition, criticised and condemned the Protectionist policy of the Government, and moved an amendment to the tariff resolution protesting against the scheme at present under consideration. The House, after a sitting which lasted till five o'clock on the morning of the 10th, rejected Mr. Mackenzie's amendment to the tariff resolutions by 136 votes to 53.

The Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia on the 10th inst. made his Budget statement for 1879 in the House of Assembly, estimating the expenditure for the year at 532,143 dols.

We learn from Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, that the general elections for the local Legislature there have resulted in the return of the Conservative party by a majority of twenty-six to four.

A hurricane has taken place in the Mauritius, by which the crops have been damaged 10 per cent, and much injury has been done to shipping.

The Postmaster-General notifies that money orders payable in Iceland may now be obtained at any money order office in the United Kingdom.

Owing to a heavy storm on Sunday last serious damage was done to the new embankment at Szegedin, and the Alföld Railway, which was nearly finished, has been much injured.

King Woongyee, according to a telegram of Sunday's date from Burmah, has lost all influence at Mandalay, and the new Ministers are again supreme. The uneasiness in the frontier districts of Burmah is unabated.

Advices from Réunion, telegraphed via Aden, report that a cyclone swept over the island on March 21, causing damage to several ships in the harbour of St. Denis, and such devastation in the interior that the coffee, maize, and vanilla crops are thought to be in great part lost.

Advices from Sierra Leone confirms the news of the occupation of the island of Matacong by the French. M. Waddington, at the Cabinet Council held on Saturday, informed his colleagues that the Matacong difficulty was in course of amicable settlement between France and England.

The barque *Scottish Knight*, 875 tons, Captain Lawson, sailed from Gravesend on the 5th inst. with the following number of emigrants for Townsville, Queensland, viz.:—133 single men, 97 single women, 38 married people, eight children between the ages of twelve and one, and two infants, making a total of 278 souls.—The ship *Nineveh*, 1174 tons, Captain Ross, chartered by the Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney on the 10th inst. with 405 emigrants, under the supervision of Mr. Rd. Dawes as surgeon-superintendent, with Miss Matley in charge of the single women.

The Sydney papers received by the Australian Mail contain a report of some proceedings at the Sydney police-court respecting the disturbance on the cricket-ground when Lord Harris was assaulted. Two men who were concerned in the disturbance were each fined 40s. and £1 ls. costs, this lenient sentence being passed in consideration of the deep regret they expressed for what had occurred.—Several persons who were in the pavilion, including the bookmaker who began the disturbance, had had their fees of membership returned to them, and were informed that they would not again be admitted to the ground. The Bench, referring to the kindly and hospitable treatment of the Australian Cricketers in England, expressed deep regret that Lord Harris and his team should have met with such a disagreeable experience.

BRITISH CYPRUS.

Unfortunately there is no index attached to *British Cyprus*, by W. Hepworth Dixon (Chapman and Hall), nor is there any map; but there is a gaudy illustration, which is not at all useful and not very ornamental, by way of frontispiece. Putting these two significant facts together, we come to the reasonable conclusion that the author's main object was to bring out his volume as quickly as possible, and in the form most likely to impress the senses rather than to convince the understanding. And this conclusion is justified by the style, which is picturesque and epigrammatic rather than weighty and argumentative. However, we have the authority of Horace for saying that it is possible "to speak the truth laughing," and we may add that it is equally possible to speak the truth attitudinising and flourishing. And it is the truth about Cyprus which we are all so anxious to obtain. So that we obtain it, we care little in what garb it is presented to us, whether in the simple, modest, unpretentious clothing which becomes it best, or in the fantastic paraphernalia of the melodramatic stage. Now, notoriously difficult as it has ever been, since and before the days of Pilate, to get at the truth, the difficulty is immeasurably increased, when the matter about which we are desirous of being correctly informed is a bone of contention between political parties in this country. In such a case we have a striking example of the disadvantages attendant upon government by party; that which to one side appears even blacker than it has been painted, the other side describes as whiter than any fuller on earth could whiten it. So it has been with Cyprus. To the "ins" she is a Queen, to the "outs" a drab; for Lord Beaconsfield she possesses "Helen's beauty," for Lord Hartington "a brow of Egypt;" in Colonel Stanley's estimation she promises the delights of Paradise, but in Sir William Harcourt's the horrors of Gehenna. The truth probably lies, as usual, in the golden mean between the two extremes; and Mr. Hepworth Dixon, with his keen and practised powers of observation, with his literary and critical rather than political experience, with his faculty of subtle analysis and lucid statement, would seem to be the very person of all others to put before the public the exact state of the case. It is a pity that he should apparently have allowed himself to be carried away by enthusiasm, and that he should have adopted the manner less of a writer who desires to set out sober facts in a forcible form than of a writer who endeavours to gain his readers' attention by turning plain narrative into dramatic scenes, and by a constant study of pictorial effect. His volume, however, contains a great deal of very useful and interesting information; so much, indeed, that he must, of course, have been indebted to other than personal authority and investigation for the greater part of it. It is obvious that, our occupation being of such very recent date, and his knowledge of Cyprus having been previously, to all appearances, of the usual vague sort, he cannot have had time to penetrate much deeper than the surface, to collect sufficient facts sufficiently repeated for safe generalisation, to sift wheat from chaff, to let his judgment mature. Moreover, he must have been just a little impeded by the accident, the fracture of his collar-bone, from which all his readers will regret to find that he suffered for many a weary day, unable to write, though able to "knock about." And here it may be remarked, in passing, that it would not be wonderful if abusers of Cyprus, such are the absurdities into which men are betrayed by prejudice, should take advantage of Mr. Dixon's mishap to inveigh against the island as a place not only feverous and pestilential, but peculiarly adapted for the breakage of collar-bones. But, to return to the main subject of the book, let it be cordially acknowledged that the author, with all his drawbacks, evidently worked with a will at his self-imposed task of inquiry; and that, having derived his information sometimes from the very best sources and sometimes from such sources as were alone within his reach, he has gathered together a very interesting collection of details, enlivened and diversified with dialogue, anecdotes, scraps of mythological, legendary, and historical lore, and elaborate descriptions of natural scenery. Let others praise bright Rhodes or Mitylene; he gives his adhesion to Cyprus. He ventures to "agree with Horace and the other poets, and to say that Cyprus is the 'happy' and the 'blest.'" It is also, he says, "the key of Egypt, Syria, and Asia Minor," as any one may see, he suggests, "on a map," which he, paradoxically, does not supply. "Cyprus is our watch-tower and our place of arms," he tells us; and he bids us observe that "Cyprus is the watch-house and outwork of Port Said," and that "what Calais meant for us in the middle ages, Port Said means for us in modern times." He, furthermore, draws a parallel between the position of Queen Elizabeth, with Lord Burghley for her Minister, and with Walcheren occupied, and that of Queen Victoria, with Lord Beaconsfield for her Minister, and with Cyprus occupied. And should anybody fail to catch the analogy, Mr. Dixon must be consulted for further aid, and he will not be consulted in vain. Mr. Dixon testifies that our High Commissioner, when he went out to his duties, "expected nothing good in Cyprus; nothing better in the usages than in the men," and was prepared to make a clean sweep of "not only the fiscal system, but the legal courts and the executive bodies," but that the laws were discovered to be "perfect," and nothing was wanted but to put them in force. Mr. Dixon then devotes a few pages to some observations upon the six Caimacanates, or provinces, into which, for purposes of government, the island is divided. But, no doubt, all these matters, as well as the characters of the Cypriotes, their personal appearance, the manner in which some of them contrive to be either Mohammedans or Christians, whichever may suit them the better at a pinch, the life in the harem, the mosque and the church, and whatever else Mr. Dixon has touched upon with his graphic pen dipped in inks of many colours, sink into insignificance compared with the vital questions of the island's salubrity and the capabilities of Famagosta as "our future port; our arsenal, place of arms, and naval station; the Valetta of these Eastern seas." Is Cyprus a "charnel house," as a friend of Mr. Dixon's has represented it? On this point Mr. Dixon is far from being a satisfactory witness. He declares that the island is "salubrious, in comparison with adjacent countries, whether Egypt, Syria, or Adana;" he then apologises for it, as it were, admitting that "Cyprus has been unhealthy for Cyprus" during his visit, and attributing the sickness of our men partly, and principally, to their own thoughtlessness, idleness, and the rest of it; and he concludes with an enumeration of other places which are not healthy, but which we have, nevertheless, persisted in keeping. This sort of blowing hot and cold, this shilly-shallying, modifying a distinct assertion of salubrity until it differs but little from an acknowledgment of insalubrity, looks very much as if the advocate were conscious of a weak case. The lately published Bluebook leaves little room for doubt as to the present pestilential condition of Famagosta, whatever may be the condition of the other provinces; but the report also would lead one to believe that it is not the climate of Cyprus which is so much to blame as the ignorance or folly of the inhabitants, who have probably for centuries abused the excellence of that very climate, which alone may have preserved them from being exterminated by

the ravages of a pestilence due to their own recklessness. The same Bluebook fully bears out Mr. Dixon's estimate of Famagosta as a possible harbour. "Famagosta," says Mr. Dixon, "is a natural harbour, wide enough to receive, and deep enough to float, an English squadron." And again: "Nature made Famagosta what she is, and gifted her for what she will become—a rival of Beyrout and Scandaroun for purposes of trade, of Acre and Alexandria for purposes of war." Admiral Hornby, according to the Bluebook, thinks that at small expense there might be formed at Famagosta a harbour "which would shelter more ironclads than the grand harbour at Malta, and where they might coal with great facility," pointing out that, "situated at 250 miles from the entrance of the Suez Canal the maritime Power which holds it must always command that important highway," whilst the whole trade of the coasts appertaining to Acre, Beyrout, Tripoli, Latakiah, Alexandretta, &c., "must be drawn to the only port which can offer this perfect shelter and the facilities for rapid loading and discharge which merchant ships require." The volume may now be dismissed with thanks for the quantity of information and entertainment comprised in it, with iterated regret at the omission of both map and index, with surprise as well as regret at the mood in which the author seems to have attacked his work, as if he were more anxious to dazzle his readers with a display of literary rockets than to convey to their minds a clear idea of certain solid and important but unromantic facts. Perhaps he thought, not without reason, that ordinary readers like to take their information as nearly as possible in the form of a novel or a story of adventure; and that for others there are Bluebooks, and similarly dry publications.

REASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

Hon. members showed no particular zeal in putting in an early appearance on Thursday at question time. The attendance, in fact, was as sparse as the questions were few. The solidity of Sir William Harcourt rather indicated that in his especial case a reaction had set in after the Sheffield epigrams and philippics of the previous evening; and there was an unwonted tone of firmness in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's brief replies that implied that the Opposition orator's personal criticisms of the Leader of the House had not escaped his attention. There was a touch of Parisian briskness noticed in Mr. Bourke's manner of entering the House that spoke eloquently of the Under-Secretary's recent confidential converse with French statesmen. Mr. Fawcett, true to his mission as watchman of Indian affairs, elicited the first Ministerial answer of importance, which was an assurance by Sir Stafford Northcote that he had no reason to believe there was any truth in the report of General Maude's advance in Afghanistan. Dr. Kenealy, strengthened though he was in his indomitable purpose by the Easter Monday demonstration, could not induce Mr. Cross to promise a fresh inquiry into the Tichborne case. A wordy series of interrogations from Sir J. Goldsmid, who moved the adjournment in order to raise the Egyptian Question, drew but a terse answer from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who could only say that negotiations were still going on with France on the subject. The right hon. gentleman, replying to Mr. Forster, further admitted that all was not going on smoothly with respect to the occupation of Eastern Roumelia. Thereafter, Mr. Cartwright sent Dr. Kenealy off into a sweet slumber, but enchaind the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone, and Sir Charles Dilke by discoursing at length in support of his motion—"That, in the opinion of this House, tranquillity in the East demands that satisfaction be given to the just claims of Greece, and no satisfaction can be considered adequate that does not ensure execution of the recommendations embodied in Protocol 13 of the Berlin Congress." Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice eloquently seconded the motion, the following addition to which stood in Mr. Monk's name:—"And this House is further of opinion that in the present circumstances, and having regard to the state of relations between Turkey and Greece, it is essential that her Majesty's Government should concur in the direct mediation of the Great Powers, with a view to the early solution of the question of frontiers between Turkey and Greece."

Ranelagh Club, Fulham, will reopen on May 1, when the new cricket-ground will be ready for use.

The Marquis of Ripon presided on Tuesday night at the annual soirée and concert of the Ripon Mechanics' Institute.

In a recent return to the Registrar-General of a marriage solemnised in the North of England, the clergyman states that the woman married, aged nineteen, is the thirty-seventh child of her father, by his fifth wife.

The Liverpool magistrates last week ordered to be destroyed, lest it might be used as human food, over a thousand bags of so-called rice meal, awaiting sale on the quay. It was powdered marble containing 40 per cent of rice mixed up with it.

The Surrey magistrates have adopted by-laws for the protection of the public from the danger of fires at music-halls and for the regulation of bicycle and locomotive traffic on highways. They have also resolved upon adding a recreation-hall to Wandsworth Lunatic Asylum, and making other alterations, at a cost of £42,000.

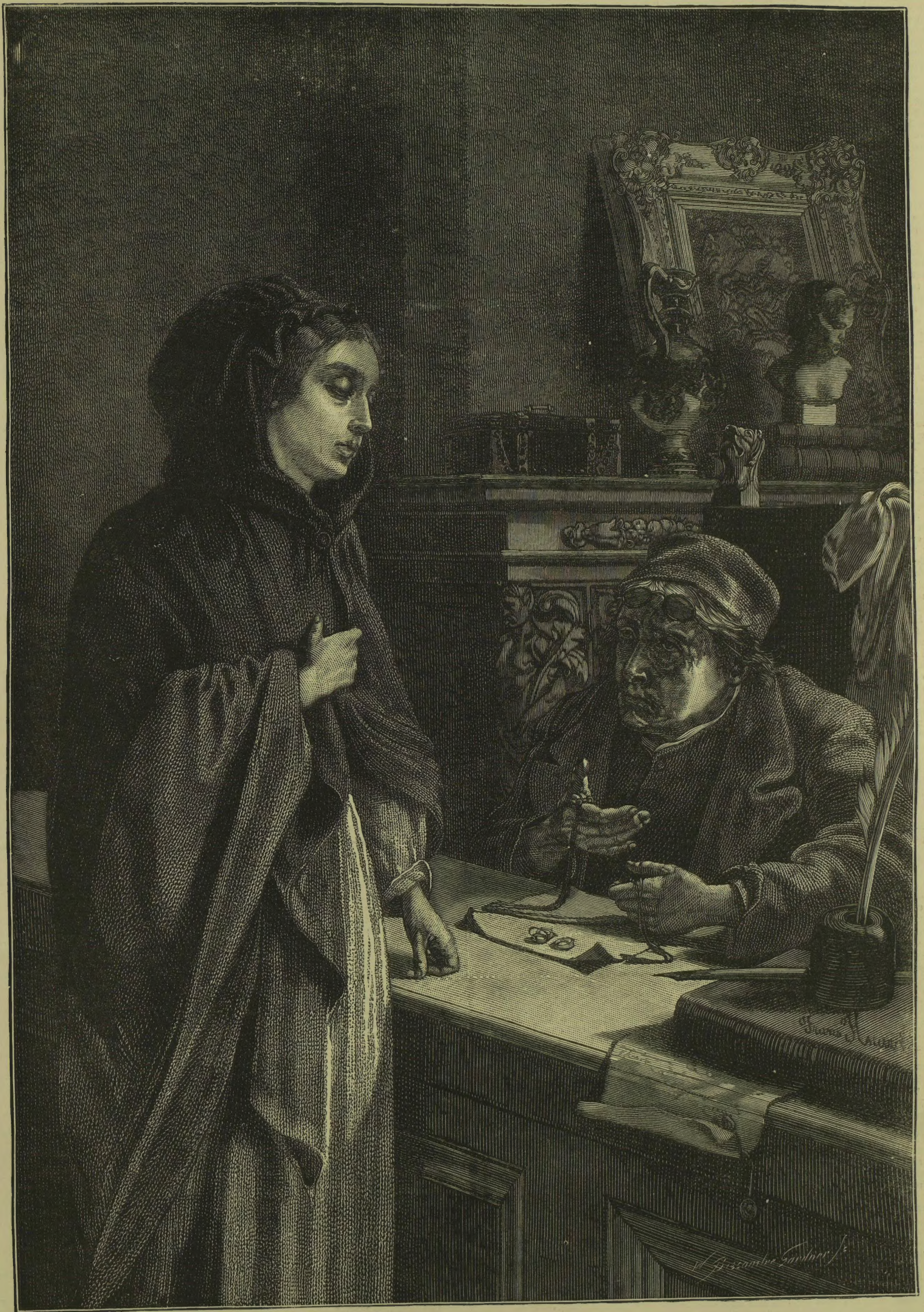
The Richmond murder was again inquired into on Thursday. Mr. Poland produced a fresh statement by the female prisoner tending to incriminate Porter as well as Church, but Mr. Poland showed that he placed little faith in the new accusation by withdrawing the charge against J. Church (who was released) and by calling Porter as a witness against the woman Webster, who was again remanded.

An extraordinary fate happened to one of several burglars who attempted to break into a pawnbroker's establishment at Sheffield one night last week. The man was deputed to descend the chimney, but having got down some distance he found he could neither advance nor retreat, and in this trap he remained for some hours with a fire burning beneath him. Attention having been attracted by his groaning, an opening was made in the chimney, but immediately after the man was liberated he died. An inquest was held last Tuesday, and a verdict of "Death by suffocation" returned.

Mr. Bright arrived at Birmingham on Wednesday afternoon, and was received by Mr. Alderman Kendrick, to whose residence the right hon. gentleman immediately drove. Mr. Bright partook of luncheon previous to going to the Town Hall, where he addressed his constituents in the evening. He spoke at length upon the fear of Russia which prevails in some minds, and calculated the cost which this fear had entailed since the eve of the Crimean war. The condition and prospects of India occupied a large portion of the speech, and the Afghan war was denounced as surpassing in falseness and dishonour anything ever done by the East India Company. The right hon. gentleman only referred to her Majesty's Government briefly in conclusion, and said it was imbecile at home and turbulent and wicked abroad.



THE AFGHAN WAR: THE SAFED KOH RANGE, FROM THE KHOORD KHYBER.—SEE PAGE 360.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE FAMILY JEWELS. BY FRANS HUARD.—SEE PAGE 366.

"THE FAMILY JEWELS."

The sweet uses which are said to lurk in adversity may not be discernible at first blush in the touching illustration for which our readers are indebted to the pencil of Mr. Frans Huard and the graver of Mr. W. Biscoombe Gardner. It is, indeed, a common belief that humanity is ever conspicuous by its absence from the abode of a money-lender. Whether or not it be the aim of the Artist to controvert this belief, it is made clear by a second glance at the rugged countenance of the old man that avice and pity have had a tough fight for it in his heart, but that the pale, mutely sorrowful face of the distressed gentleman before him is turning the scale in her favour. His hand tests the weight of a cherished golden relic, but his eyes are busy gauging the depth of misery that led this poor lady to barter jewels whose value is far above rubies—the ring that in the dead past may have been slipped upon her slender finger by a vanished hand—the hoop and links of gold that may have been wedding gifts in the sunny noontide of life when the sky was cloudless and mere existence was pleasure. But the darkest cloud has its silver lining. A ray of sunlight sweeps over the cheek of the money-lender, brightening in its path the "Family Jewels" and the faded dress of the fair bargainer, and it is with a hopeful interpretation of this bright gleam that we leave the infinitely suggestive "Black and White" picture of Mr. Frans Huard.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

As briefly noticed last week, the new season began on the 8th inst., the opening performance having consisted of Meyerbeer's "Le Prophète," cast as last season. Madame Scalchi acted with great effect to the character of Fides, although suffering from indisposition. As before, however, there was a slight occasional tendency to exaggeration in the more demonstrative passages. A little modification in this respect will leave nothing to desire in Madame Scalchi's performance, which was of special merit in the pathetic portions. Mdlle. Smeroschi was a very efficient Bertha, and Signor Gayarré sang and acted as finely as before in the arduous character of John of Leyden, the false prophet; Signor Capponi having given due impressiveness to the music of Zachariah. The splendid pageantry of the cathedral scene, and the animated grouping of the skating scene, were again admirably realised.

On the following Thursday "Marta" was given, with the first appearance this season of Mdlle. Thalberg, who repeated her vivacious performance as the lady Enrichetta (Marta) with much effect. As usual, her romance "Qui sola, vergin rosa" ("The Last Rose of Summer") was encored. Mdlle. Belocca was a sprightly representative of Nancy, and the parts of Plunketto and Tristano were efficiently filled, as heretofore, respectively by Signor Graziani and Signor Ciampi. As Lionello, Signor Nouvelli made his first appearance, and was favourably received. He has a tenor voice of agreeable quality, although not very powerful; he phrases well, and is more at ease on the stage than might be expected from his apparent outh. He was applauded in several instances, having been particularly successful in the delivery of the air "M'appari," in which he gained a well-deserved encore.

On Saturday "La Favorita" was given, the character of Leonora by Mdlle. Pasqua, who made her first appearance in England. The débutante achieved a genuine success by the display of special merits, both as a singer and an actress. Her voice is a mezzo-soprano in quality, with the lower compass of a contralto; sympathetic in the middle register, and bright in the upper portion. Her declamation is earnest and impassioned without being exaggerated, while her cantabile style in passages of sentiment is excellent. Mdlle. Pasqua produced a marked impression in the scene with Alfonso in the second act, and in that with him and Fernando in the third act, her fine delivery of the air "O mio Fernando" having elicited special applause. Another first appearance in Saturday's performance was that of Signor Silvestri, a bass, who gave the music of the Priest Baldassare with good style, but scarcely with sufficient power. He is evidently an artist, and will probably be heard to more advantage in other parts. As in previous performances, Signor Gayarré, as Fernando, sang with fine effect, and was encored in the romanza "Spirto gentil." Mdlle. Cottino was the Inez, and, as often before, Signor Graziani the Alfonso.

On Tuesday the opera was "Les Huguenots," in which Madame Cepeda filled the character of Valentina, as during last season. In the principal situations, the duet with Marcello in the Prê aux Clercs, in the conspiracy scene, and the grand duet with Raoul which forms the climax to the second act, Madame Cepeda sang with much success. The cast included the first appearance in England of Mdlle. Schou, who rendered the florid music of Margherita di Valois with fluent vocalisation and refined style. The lady possesses a soprano voice of agreeable quality and exceptionally high range. Her success was decided. Signor Vidal, who made his first appearance as Marcello, evidently has good stage experience; some deficiency in power and an excess of tremolo having probably been due to nervousness. Of his capabilities we shall soon have further occasion to speak. Signor Gayarré's Raoul displayed the same exceptional merits as in his previous performances of the character; other parts having been filled, as before, by Madame Scalchi as the Page, Signor Cotogni as Conte di Nevers, Signor Capponi as Conte di San Bris, &c.

The remaining announcements for this week were "Roberto il Diavolo" for Thursday, with the first appearance in England of Signor Sylva as Roberto; and "Faust" for Saturday, with the début of Mdlle. Turolla as Margherita.

Next Saturday Mr. Mapleson will begin his new season of Italian opera at Her Majesty's Theatre.

THE FOLLY THEATRE.

A new season was begun on Monday, when "The Dragons," an English version of M. Maillart's "Les Dragons de Villars," was produced, the text having been adapted by Mr. H. Hersee. The opera—one of its composer's best productions—was originally brought out at the Paris Théâtre Lyrique in 1856, and was afterwards performed (in 1868) at the Opéra Comique, having been given by the French company engaged at the Gaiety Theatre here in 1875. The original book, by MM. Lockroy and Cormon, is neat in construction and amusing in incident and dialogue; the chief interest turning on a visit made to a village by a company of dragoons (at the close of the war of the Cevennes) in search of some proscribed Protestants, who have taken refuge in the vicinity. The heroine is Rose Friguet, a country girl, whose sarcastic wit renders her unpopular with the villagers. She promises her lover, Sylvain, to aid him in saving the fugitives to escape from the soldiers sent in pursuit by Marshal Villars. The other principal characters are Belamy, the demonstrative sergeant of the dragoons; Thibaut the farmer, and his wife Georgette, to whom the sergeant makes love. After various involvements and misconceptions the fugitives are saved, Sylvain and Rose are united, and all ends happily.

The music is bright and tuneful, and eminently French in its piquancy of rhythm. Several of the pieces pleased much,

especially the duet for Rose and Belamy, "Come then, my lass," in the first act, and that with Sylvain, "Friendship's Ties," in the second act, and Rose's aria near the end of the opera; other effective movements having been the trio, for Rose, Georgette, and Belamy, in the Hermitage, the two airs for Sylvain, and the drinking-song for Belamy, "Pour out the bright Médoc," besides which may be mentioned the animated finale to the second act.

Madame Dolaro acted with great animation and point and sang with good effect, although under the disadvantage of cold and hoarseness; Miss A. Stanley, who looked the part of Georgette better than she acted it, was applauded in her delivery of the song "Thanks unto the Hermit;" Mr. C. J. Campbell gave Sylvain's two songs with much good taste; and Mr. F. H. Celli, as the Sergeant, was highly successful, both in the dramatic and the vocal aspect of the character. Mr. F. Leslie gave a vigorous impersonation of the farmer Thibaut, and the minor parts were sufficiently well filled.

A small but select orchestra and chorus, conducted by Mr. B. Simmonds, contributed to the general effect, as did some well-painted scenery.

The last Crystal Palace concert but one included fine performances of the late Hermann Goetz's symphony in F, and Chopin's pianoforte concerto in E minor (with Miss Anna Mehlig as pianist), besides Mrs. Osgood's effective rendering of the different settings of Mignon's song "Kennst du das Land," by Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, and Liszt, and other more familiar items. Last Saturday's concert introduced a skilfully written "Festival Overture," by Herr Reinecke, and a pleasing "Pastorale Religioso" for orchestra, by Herr Carl Krebs, of Dresden (father of the well-known pianist). Signor Piatti played his concertino for violoncello, and a transcription of Schubert's "Ave Maria," with fine tone and execution. The symphony was Beethoven's No. 7, in A. Madame Lemmens-Sherrington was the vocalist.

The competitions for the Llewelyn Thomas gold medal and the Evill prize of ten guineas, in connection with the Royal Academy of Music, took place before the examiners (Mr. Deacon, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Welch) last week. Both prizes are for declamatory English singing, and they were awarded severally to Marian Mackenzie and Arthur F. Jarratt.

The Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society gives a concert this (Saturday) evening in aid of the funds of the Royal Seamen's and Marines' Orphan School and Female Orphan Home, at Portsmouth. Miss Emma Beasley, Madame Antoinette Sterling, and the Lombard Amateur Musical Society, under the direction of Mr. A. H. D. Prendergast, have kindly consented to sing on this occasion.—On St. George's Day (Wednesday next) there will be a Grand National Festival at the Albert Hall, the vocalists being Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Agnes Larkcom, Madame Ducas Van Noorden, Madame Osborne Williams, and Madame Patey; Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Hollins, Mr. H. Winter, and Signor Foli. Mr. William Carter's choir will sing a new part-song, "St. George and Merrie England."

The first of this year's New Philharmonic Concerts (next Saturday afternoon) will comprise performances of Beethoven's overture to "Egmont," Berlioz's great symphony "Harold en Italie," the ballet music and wedding march from Rubinstein's opera "Feramors," Beethoven's "Emperor" pianoforte concerto (played by Mr. Charles Hallé), and vocal pieces sung by Mdlle. Schou, of the Royal Italian Opera.

The celebrated violinist, Ole Bull, returned to England on Tuesday from New York. Mr. Ole Bull has been for a prolonged period in the United States, his performances having been a feature in the New York musical season for months past.

THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

On Monday more than ordinary interest was excited by the production of a new poetic play by Mr. W. G. Wills, entitled "Ellen; or, Love's Cunning," described as "a new and original comedy-drama." Considerable curiosity was caused by an "historical explanation" in the programme, in which the author discourses of a series of tragic incidents connected with the attempted invasion of Scotland and England by Prince Charles, grandson of James II. At first treated with contempt, ultimately it was resisted by the Government of King George, through the agency of the Duke of Cumberland, who pitched his camp at Nairn, and afterwards defeated the rebels at Culloden. The Highland army were massacred by thousands, the Prince escaping merely with his life. The persecuted Jesuits were then numerous in England, and Mr. Wills has added this element to his story. To add to the dangers of the Prince's career, a reward of thirty thousand pounds was set upon his head. Here is matter for serious interest, but Mr. Wills has reduced it to the background of a comic drama. The scene of its events is the house of Stephen McCail, a curiosity-dealer of Elgin, characteristically impersonated by Mr. Howe, whose daughter Ellen has two lovers, one, Walter North, an officer in the Prince's service (Mr. W. Terriss), and the other, her supposed accepted suitor, a gasconading Englishman, Thomas Pye (Mr. Charles Kelly). This state of things is favourable to the influence exercised by a Jesuit inmate of the family, the Abbé Plaque, Ellen's old tutor (Mr. G. W. Anson). Ellen, the daughter, is not only the title-role, but the central figure in the plot. She is a wily damsel, who can not only set the suspicions of one lover asleep but his person also, subduing in this manner her suitor Thomas Pye, and ultimately securing by a cunning strategy her marriage with Walter North. With this intrigue the play begins in a lively manner, and gives promise of interest which is not exactly realised in the denouement. Ellen's charms are more than a match for the discernment of the two young men, who differ much in disposition. The more prominent of the two is Tom Pye, who wishes to pass himself off for a person of great influence at Court, and invents all manner of fables to enhance his own reputation. The part is most elaborately drawn, and at great length, too; thus occupying more than one scene in its development. It is enacted with the utmost care by Mr. Kelly. The other is purely a confiding soldier, whose affection for Ellen leads him astray from the direct line of duty. His behaviour is uniformly gallant, and receives an appreciative treatment at the hands of Mr. W. Terriss. The Abbé Plaque, as the plot advances, increases in importance, and furnishes Mr. Anson with frequent opportunities of histrionic display. Miss Florence Terry performs *con amore* the part of the heroine, whose character is under a cloud, in the earlier scenes, which clears away in the later. In addition to these characters, there is also a Lady Breezy, Ellen's godmother, whose fortune seduces Tom Pye from his allegiance to the goddaughter, and in which Miss Blanche Henri makes the most of a good situation. Dame Esther, too, well acted by Miss Emily Thorne, is a capital example of senile characterisation. The dialogue is in parts remarkably brilliant; but is rather suggestive than expressive, and fails frequently to explain the situation which it ought to interpret. The result of this defect was a certain

fogginess in the business of the scene. A want of sympathy was also the inevitable condition of the political adjuncts. Mr. Wills should benefit by the example of Shakspeare. In his "Richard the Second," the great poet had to deal with opposite principles in antagonism; but he was careful to do justice to both, and avoided partisanship. Mr. Wills makes the fatal mistake of taking a side, and that side one which contradicts the teaching of centuries. Notwithstanding these defects, however, the play was received with persistent applause to the end. The scenery, by Mr. Thomas W. Hall, is of rare excellence, and set with accessories which conduce to the appearance of reality. The author has evidently hurried the last two acts. They would be the better for a little more development of the material circumstances, which are left too much to the imagination of the spectator. No doubt Miss Florence Terry will become a favourite in the rôle of Ellen.

SURREY.

On Saturday this theatre acquired distinction by the reproduction of Mr. Wills's "Jane Shore," a tragedy which Mr. Barrett's company has triumphantly carried through the provinces. The fame which Miss Heath has gained by her exquisite performance of the unfortunate heroine is not to be questioned, and it was fully justified by the general excellence of her acting, and particularly in the snow scene. Nor was she inefficiently supported. We were glad to meet again with Miss Marston Leigh, who, as the Queen, acted with imposing dignity, while at the same time she was as natural as she was impressive. Miss Leigh can express strong emotion without incurring the error of "tearing a passion to tatters;" she can be vehement without rant, and conveys her meaning rather by intensity than by boisterous utterance. On her learning the news of her children's death (told by Miss Heath with exquisite tenderness), her sorrow appeared so real that we forgot for a time that it was acting. Miss Leigh is an old favourite at the West-End, and we hope to see her once more established in her proper position. She has been absent too long. Mr. Rignold's John Grist we have had already occasion to praise. In Mr. Carden, on the contrary, we have a Gloucester new to us, and one who commands the attention of the audience from the beginning. Certainly, he is not the crook-backed tyrant, but the polished prince of history—subtle and smiling, fierce in his resentments, but affable in his manners. The scene with Jane Shore, in the third act, was very artistic. Finding he cannot make her his tool, his wrath is that of the tiger, fierce and swift. Summoning his Lords, and at once exhibiting the seeming paralysis of the left arm, he accuses her of witchcraft, not abating his ire till he gives utterance to the terrible sentence that furnishes occasion to the great snow scene which the poet has so dramatically introduced. The actor was rewarded by great applause for his skill in the management of this impressive situation. This fine play has been placed on the transpontine boards in a costly manner, with some most effective scenery painted by Mr. Charles Brooke and his assistants. The reception of the play was indicative of a long run.

ROYALTY.

"Laughter holding both his sides" would seem to be the idol before whom the majority of modern comedy writers bow down and worship. He is, at least, a merry god; and his newest votary, Mr. George R. Sims, certainly succeeded in setting the Royalty in a roar on Easter Monday with his fresh "comedy of the day," entitled "Crutch and Toothpick." The limp young men of fashion who are wont to totter into their stalls by the aid of slender ebon crutch-sticks, who chew toothpicks and otherwise amuse themselves by displaying their clocked silk hose, may visit the Royalty with impunity. So far are they from being satirised that they are made the heroes of "Crutch and Toothpick," and are, indeed, the vehicles for heaping up ridicule on City men who love business not wisely, but too well. Alderman Jones (Mr. Charles Groves) is the typical business man; and the "Crutch and Toothpick" fraternity are represented by the Hon. Guy Devereux (Mr. Edgar Bruce) and Mr. Cecil Leighton (Mr. Lytton Sothorn), the former of whom is married to the Alderman's fair daughter Dolly (Miss Rose Cullen), whilst the latter is overheard and ears in love with her sister Amy (Miss Lottie Venn). The course of true affection runs so smoothly between the young married couple that it cannot but be regarded as an unaccountable omission on the part of the author to make Devereux agree so readily to a separation. But when Mr. Sims is on the verge of a serious situation, he turns aside to indulge in puns and quips, as if believing with the poet that "Life's a joke, and all things show it." Thus Guy Devereux, deprived of further share in his wife's income, snaps in twain his crutch, becomes a bagman, and introduces his multifarious wares into the drawing-room of the Alderman, whom he mortifies by frantic endeavours to dispose of his goods to Lady Penneucik (Miss Hastings) and other visitors. On the discovery that it was a dapper little commercial Don Juan, Jellicoe (Mr. W. S. Penley), who had taken the name of Devereux in an affair of gallantry at the Hall-by-the-Sea, Dolly is eventually reconciled to her husband, and the Alderman presents Guy with a business in order to exhibit an Honourable as his son-in-law during his Lord Mayoralty. Abounding in bright repartee, "Crutch and Toothpick" was applauded to the echo; the actors were called before the curtain; and Mr. Sims was warmly cheered at the close of the comedy. Preceded by an amusing farce, by Mr. J. R. Brown, "Mad as a March Hare," in which Miss Julia Warden and Mr. Lytton Sothorn act with much vivacity, "Crutch and Toothpick" is followed by the "musical folly" of "The Zoo," in which a farcical story is set to tuneful music by Mr. Arthur Sullivan, the little piece being gaily acted by Misses Lottie Venn and Viola Dacre, Mr. Edgar Bruce, Mr. Penley, and Mr. W. Esmond, and a numerous chorus of fair and shapely ladies.

"The Lady of Lyons," revived at the Lyceum, with Mr. Henry Irving as Claude Melnotte for the first time, and Miss Ellen Terry as Pauline, will be noticed in our next issue.

The Olympic has passed under the management of Miss Fanny Josephs, who has introduced "The Woman of the People," with the late Mdlle. Beatrice's famous company. The heroine is well supported by Miss Eliza Saville. Miss Charlotte Saunders appears in the farce of "Betty Martin."

The Vokes family have made their appearance at the Royal Aquarium in Mr. Buckstone's little comedy of "The Rough Diamond," and their own farce of "Fun in a Fog." Goldsmith's comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer" has been revived for evening performance.

The Moore and Burgess Minstrels are benefiting by the holiday season, and on Monday addressed a prodigious audience, whom they presented with an entirely new programme, that was received literally with universal acclamation. The performances were greatly aided by an excellent orchestra, under the direction of Mr. John Hobson.

A dramatic recital was given on Tuesday night by Mr. Maurice Edwards at the Langham Hall, Great Portland-street, in aid of the fund for enlarging Nazareth House, Hammer-smith. This institution has for its object the provision of home comforts for aged and infirm poor, and for deformed and

destitute children. The well-known "Sisters of Nazareth," who are in charge of it, have already about 300 aged people and 110 children under their care, and they now propose to extend their building so as to accommodate a larger number.

At the Polytechnic on Wednesday, Mr. J. L. King delivered a new scientific lecture on "Gas; what it has done, and what it can do;" and Professor Pepper exhibited a new Illusory Entertainment entitled "The Modern Metempsychosis," intended to include an "almost miraculous effect" of a spectral nature, which was, however, necessarily deferred.

NEW BOOKS.

Appropriateness of title must be conceded to *Patchwork*, by Frederick Locker (Smith, Elder, and Co.), an exceedingly neat and even elegant little volume, with a very significant, pertinent, unpretentious, but impressive illustration upon the title page. The contents are partly new and partly old, but mostly old; partly verse and partly prose; partly serious and partly gay; partly funny and partly intended to be funny; partly amusing and partly edifying; partly original, partly quoted from duly named authorities, partly drawn from the store-house of memory or transcribed from some other source, and in either case resting upon no cited authority. The original pieces appear to be in a noteworthy minority; which is to be regretted, perhaps, when the writer's excellence in his special style of versification is considered. The volume, in fact, is a collection of scraps, such as have taken the collector's fancy from time to time—very little more than an exercise with paste and scissors. That little more, however, includes an intermixture of judgment and taste; so that the volume may be regarded as an index of the accomplished collector's mental and moral idiosyncrasy, and thus may be invested with an interest and a value quite independent of the literary fragments themselves. The "patches" of which the work is composed may be fresh or stale, good or bad, wise or foolish; but in any case the maker of the "patchwork" must have had some reason for making a note of them; and an interesting question arises as to what that reason may have been. And, curiously enough, this mode of turning the collection to account, if it should seem worth while, is indicated by the last "patch," which reads thus:—"If you wish to judge of a man's character and nature, you have only to find out what he thinks laughable." Sometimes, however, the laughability—or, at any rate, the point of a witticism—depends upon a knowledge which everybody may not possess. For instance, "Hood," we are told, "supplied titles for sham books in the Chatsworth library; he invented many," and among them "The Life of Zimmermann—by himself," a title of which the point would be lost by anybody who did not happen to know that the supposed author wrote a work concerning solitude. There are French "patches" in the collection, and among them is so charming a specimen of Victor Hugo's simplest and most picturesque style that it would be sufficient of itself, in the opinion of anyone who reads it for the first time, to justify the publication of the volume. It is a little singular that the accomplished collector, like other very accomplished writers, seems not to have mastered the rules of grammar; else he would hardly have written, as it is printed at p. 184: "whom she prophesied would come to grief." Perhaps he has been the victim of a misprint; otherwise we have an impossible construction, with the subject in the objective case. The book, be it gratefully acknowledged, has an index.

A great deal is accomplished within the covers of a single volume entitled *The Classic Poets*: by W. T. Dobson (Smith, Elder, and Co.), but not so much as persons of large expectations might anticipate from a glance at the titlepage, which represents the author as having undertaken the task of dealing not only with "the classic poets" but also with "their lives and their times," together "with the epics epitomised." Now, if this work were carried out on the scale on which Professor Masson has proceeded with his "Milton," it is clear that a considerable portion of the British Museum would be occupied by the number of volumes required for the purpose. When, then, the whole vast project is accomplished in a single volume, containing fewer than 600 pages, it is evident that the author must have acted upon Sydney Smith's recommendation to "take short views of life." He may have taken short views, not only as regards the number of those who are entitled to be called "classic poets," but also as regards their productions and the times at which they flourished. And, in point of fact, we find that his "classic poets" are confined to Homer, to the author or authors of the "Nibelungen-lied," to the author or authors of the "Cid Campeador," to Dante, to Ariosto, to Camoens, to Tasso, to Spenser, to Milton. The "epics" which are "epitomised" are the *Iliad*, the *Nibelungen-lied*, the *Cid*, the *Divina Commedia*, the *Orlando Furioso*, the *Lusiad*, the *Jerusalem Delivered*, the *Fairy Queen*, the *Paradise Lost*, and the *Paradise Regained*. Even this comparatively limited range is a positively wide one; and it is really marvellous to see how well in hand the author has managed to keep his vast subject, and how full and yet compact is the information he has contrived to convey, though he might perhaps have added some hints and suggestions for the guidance of those who would gladly draw more from the sources which he has tapped. His plan has been "to give, first, a short notice of the poet, or of the literature of the period to which the epic belonged, this being followed by an epitome of the Epic itself, interspersed with selected passages." No doubt the author, in respect both of his subject and of his method, has been to a certain extent forestalled by the "Ancient Classics for English Readers" and by the "Foreign Classics for English Readers;" but, on the other hand, an acquaintance with his comprehensive volume would prepare a reader admirably for tackling the more detailed and more critical essays contained in the aforesaid popular series. Why Virgil has not been admitted among "the classic poets" is not explained; and conjecture is at a loss for an explanation. It may be because the names which would have been required for the gods and goddesses of Virgil's great epic have been employed in the pages devoted to Homer's, and it was feared that the unlearned reader might be unintentionally betrayed into that confusion of mythologies which was in former days almost universal, but which modern scholarship endeavours most scrupulously to prevent. It is true that you might almost as reasonably represent Homer introducing Woden as Mars into his poem; but the world used to get on very well, and used to fully appreciate the beauties both of Homer and of Virgil in the good old times when the deities of the Greek and Roman mythology were treated as if their appellations and their attributes were strictly interchangeable and more widely in their Latin than in their Greek form. Still, whatever may have been the reason for omitting Virgil, the volume is likely to fulfil the hope in which it was written—namely, "that a book of this kind would prove a novelty, and find favourable reception in these days of popular literature, when frequent references are made to little-known scenes and characters in the old poems, and that numerous readers might think it well to have their salient points brought before them in this way who would not care, or be willing to give the time, to peruse the Epics in their entirety."

One falls to with delight and confidence upon *Pindar*, by the Rev. F. D. Morice, M.A. (William Blackwood and Sons), forming a volume of the excellent "Ancient Classics for English Readers;" for, after a taste of the author's quality before now as a translator of Pindar, to say nothing of other encouraging matters, one feels pretty sure of finding the right man in the right place. If any objection may be taken to his performance, it shall be that, as has been the case with so many of his colleagues, he has turned out an elaborate piece of biographical, critical, and illustrative composition far above the heads of those for whom the series was intended, and even of those who may claim to be classical scholars of the commoner sort. It is, indeed, a learned dissertation, such as only erudite scholars can properly appreciate, and such as even they cannot fail to regard with sentiments of respect as well as of approbation. Fancy the feelings of the mere "English reader" on being told that, as regards the interpretation of Pindar's meaning, the author's "chief authorities have been Boeckh and Disson." Still, it only shows the conscientiousness and the completeness with which the task has been fulfilled; though the interpretations of Donaldson, or Cockson, or anybody else of their class would no doubt have been quite sufficient for the "English reader." Anybody, however, can see how much better it is to have the version of a live Bishop than of a lesser dignitary, whether alive or dead; and everybody will appreciate the honourable impulse which prompted the author, himself no mean translator, to prefer so often above his own the translations of his former master at Winchester, the present Bishop of Salisbury. Unless we are to understand that the author has not himself translated the Isthmian and Nemean odes; in which case it is only natural that he should draw upon the right rev. translator, his former instructor. The difficulties in the way of putting together a trustworthy life of Pindar may be gathered from the statement that "our evidence for the facts of Pindar's life consists of four biographies, compiled fully fourteen hundred years after the poet's death." What could be done, however, both biographically and generally, has been done in a very exhaustive manner; and the little volume is as full of information as an egg of meat.

The novelties of a given generation are most legitimately and appropriately employed by a novelist, as in the case of the two volumes entitled *In This World*, by Mabel Collins (Chapman and Hall), for the purpose of producing complications as well as of investing the ordinary affairs of life with an air of freshness. These are the days when ladies as well as gentlemen take degrees in medicine and compete for practice; and in the novel under consideration we are treated to a picture of the spectacle which may happen to be presented when a medical man marries a lovely medical woman, especially if they should hold different views touching the proper treatment of typhoid fever, touching glaucoma and iridectomy, touching this, that, and the other. These are the days, moreover, when young ladies, whether married or unmarried, endeavour to eke out their small incomes, or to gain their livelihood altogether, by writing "gossipy paragraphs," and by all kinds of artistic vocations, for which they qualify themselves by a course of preliminary study pursued side by side with their rivals of the other sex. Hence in the novel under consideration we have presented to us a lively young married woman, who is the wife of a poet, and who contributes all kinds of literature, especially "gossipy paragraphs," to various journals, and also another less lively, but sufficiently sprightly young lady, who is unmarried and who, being determined in her own mind to be independent, is preparing herself for future success as an artist by going through the preliminaries of the curriculum at the "Akropolis School of Art," which is described as being "much more advanced in its system" than some older institution. That the system may be properly described as "advanced" will no doubt be admitted by Mrs. Grundy and her friends, when they learn that, according to this novel, students of both sexes study together from a "model" who is "a fair, handsome young man," who sits "on a red dais, inside the screen," whose "garb" is well called "scanty," as it consists "only of a crimson girdle," and about whom a young lady-student "naively" remarks, "Everybody tries to get his face, and as I'm a little short-sighted I always come off best if I don't attempt to find room on the favourite side. And I think the marks on his back are quite lovely." But the heroine of the tale, if there be any particular heroine, is a very different person from the lady-journalist or the medical lady or the lady-student: she is a young lady of fortune, who is "cream-coloured," like the horses at Astley's, and has extremely "effective" dark eyes. There is something else very "dark" about her; for, at a period when she at any rate keeps her maiden-name and is understood by all her relatives "in this world" to be unmarried, she encounters the medical lady, under very singular circumstances, in the maternity ward of an hospital, and, in fact, is a patient there under the eye of the medical lady. Imagine the astonishment of the medical lady, when she marries the medical gentleman, at finding herself face to face with her former patient, who is introduced as the medical gentleman's maiden-niece. There must clearly be deception or villainy somewhere; and there is, indeed, a thorough, but a contemptible, villain swaggering about the pages in the form of an ugly little monkey, as some people called him, but at any rate "a Spanish gentleman of aristocratic connections." The way in which that gentleman escapes, by means of his "aristocratic connections," it is implied, from the penal servitude and the very prison to which he is sentenced by an English judge, to say nothing of the sentence itself and of the manner in which the trial is conducted, will certainly astonish the reader and will seem to deserve the attention of all to whom the majesty of the law and the safe custody of criminals are matters of concern. But the author seems to be under an impression, for which it is to be hoped that there is small ground, that it is the commonest thing in the world for convicts of "aristocratic connections," especially if they be foreigners, and have received a disproportionately severe sentence, to be "let out" with the full knowledge and connivance of the authorities, without fuss or publicity: the governor of the prison sends for the convict, orders the conductors out of the room, whispers a word in the convict's ear, opens a small door, pushes the convict through it, and the convict finds himself "in a court opening upon the street," where some of his "influential connections" are awaiting him. If this be true, it should be looked to by the guardians of the public, though it may raise the hopes of those who believe in the "unhappy nobleman languishing at Dartmoor." Altogether the novel, if it is not of a high order in respect of interest, or characters, or structure, or purpose, or literary composition, and if it is a little wild in point of general conception and execution, will probably carry many a reader along by the buoyancy of the style, the briskness of the movement, the occasional touches of feminine grace, and the prevailing freshness of the scenery and the situations.

A young Frenchman has been fined ten shillings and a guinea costs at the Windsor Petty Sessions for attempting to kiss a young lady.

WAR MANUFACTURES IN WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

The construction of great guns for land and sea warlike service has been described on former occasions. Our illustration this week shows the finishing of big shells to fit some of the largest ordnance for ships or permanent batteries and forts. The following is taken from an article in the *Standard*, which appeared some months ago, describing a visit to Woolwich Arsenal:—"After delivering your 'pass' at the gates, a military guide will take you into the Royal Laboratory, where they make bullets, and fuzes, and gauges, and rockets, where they 'squirrel' lead, and do 500 things with 500 lathes, which endlessly rattle and revolve around. Here the very roof seems to be in motion, so thick and so fast the bands spin round. Nine hundred men and boys are at work in the largest shed; 4077 feet of shafts revolve with the motion of two pairs of large engines. In a small apartment at the end, hydraulic presses squeeze out solid lead like wire, and men carry it rolled upon a wheel to be cut and punched into bullets by machinery. Elsewhere they are making the clay plugs, which have superseded box-wood, to expand the bullet. Machines of great ingenuity stamp out these little cups from clay dry and powdered, which is pressed to the hardness of stone. As the bullets come rolling down, bright as a silver cataract, at each of the hundred little tables, boys press in the plugs and others carry them off to realms inaccessible, where they are fitted in the cartridge cases. Here fuses are being made, wooden and metal, time and percussion. There, rockets, long rolls of iron painted red, with flanges at the base, like a ship's screw. The gas escaping at discharge works upon these wings, causing the rocket to revolve. At another series of lathes and whirling bands thin sheets of brass are being corrugated for powder cases. Everywhere is motion and bewildering activity. About 4000 hands are employed in this branch alone, and two million cartridges are turned out per week. There is machinery set up sufficient for three million, and machines in store to furnish a quantity undetermined."

"Across the yard, in the building which was once Prince Rupert's Palace, is the Pattern Room or Museum of the Laboratory. To right of the entrance, in a fine apartment, shells of every size are ranged and neatly ticketed with their weight, character, and peculiarities. Here are the remains of the 800-pounder, which pierced three 6½-in. plates and 10 in. of teak beyond. All the shells are displayed first whole, next cut in sections, and lastly in fragments, to show their structure. In a small room, once Prince Rupert's dining chamber, as tradition goes, are torpedoes of every kind, the long, shining Whitehead, vastly improved on the inventor's model, the stationary torpedoes like buoys, and that which travels parallel to a vessel's course, as a fishing 'otter' does. All of them are charged with gun-cotton, the Whitehead taking 500 lb. in its deadly skull. Accredited rumour has it that the sole use of this terrible invention was offered to the late Government for £15,000 and refused. It has cost us £40,000 now to obtain a share, which is likewise held by every naval Power in Europe, excepting Russia."

"The large yard about these buildings was full of round shell, uncharged, of course, not many months ago. Round shell is now as ancient as bows and arrows, and the Government has found an excellent store of iron waiting to be converted to better uses. In the foundry near by, we see these antique shells being cleft in two, by a hammer and a wedge, to be remelted. And we also see them reappear in modern shape, or in the more deadly Palliser. This workshop is full day and night, with never a rest. The men here get no dinner hour. They begin to work at six a.m., and never cease till four p.m., when the shift arrives; of such importance is it to work out the furnaces when they are once heated. Probably the men do not notice their surroundings, toiling as they do in a lurid glare of burning furnaces, red-hot moulds, with twilight beyond the radius. The casting of the great Palliser shell draws most attention. By an open furnace stand the moulds, solidly fixed upright in the ground. The material is sand compressed, with a hollow cone of iron at the base. The molten metal is poured in, and that which fills the cone chills rapidly, whilst that in sand takes a much longer time. In the result, the point becomes so hard as to pierce like steel, and the body of the shell so brittle that with the tremendous impact it explodes in a shower of fragments. This is the great but simple discovery of Major Palliser. They are making shells for the 25-ton, the 35-ton, and the 80-ton guns in this foundry; and a fine sight it is. The flame-white metal smoothly rolling from the furnaces, the iron trolleys carrying it about, the crane moving swiftly and silently from one to another, the smiths feeding their moulds, aflame with red light behind, dark before; the clank of iron instruments on the iron floor, the roll of heavy wheels and clang of distant hammers—all these sights and sounds have been described many times, but they affect one scarcely the less."

"In the next building finished work is stored—rows, piles, heaps of shell of every size, wide-mouthed, gaping for their fuzes, wickedly pointed, lying flat, stacked in rows, suspended with chains in air. The place is full of shining machinery, always on the move. Men in wooden shoes and paper caps tinker endlessly with bars and hammers, or drag trolleys full of metal white hot. The shells are every size, from the little nine-pounder of the smallest field-piece to a monster roll of iron, 4 ft. high, to fit the chamber of the 80-ton gun."

The annual conference of the National Union of Elementary Teachers began in the Mechanics' Institute, Nottingham, on Monday. The ninth annual report of the executive upon the work and progress of the Union during the year 1878-9 shows that thirty-four new associations have been admitted, while eight have become merged into other associations, or have ceased to exist. At the end of 1878 the number of affiliated branches was 298, and the memberships 10,957, being an increase of twenty-six associations and 723 members over the previous year. The amount received as subscriptions in 1878 was £1340 as against £1027. The conference was continued on Tuesday and Wednesday.

A conference of the Association of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire Sunday School Unions was held in Wesley Chapel, Darwen, on Good Friday. The conference was opened with devotional exercise. Mr. Henry Lee, Manchester, presided. After an address from the chairman, Mr. T. J. Cox opened a discussion on what course ought to be pursued by Sunday school teachers in reference to prevalent erroneous teaching. The Rev. Charles Williams introduced the subject of ministers in Sunday schools, which was treated in an exhaustive manner.—The annual conference of the Midland Counties Sunday School Union was held at Oxford the same day, and was largely attended. At the morning conference a long discussion followed a paper on what the superintendent has a right to expect from the teacher, and the teacher from the superintendent. At the public meeting in the evening Mr. J. S. Wright, of Birmingham, presided, and said that although the State was doing much, the spiritual training of the people was in their own hands. He considered secular schools as the handmaidens of Sunday schools.



WAR MANUFACTURES AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL: 700-LB. PALLISER SHELLS FOR THE 38-TON GUNS.—SEE PAGE 367.



THE LATE SIR ANTONIO PANIZZI.—SEE PAGE 370.



DANGERS OF ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE PHEEL KHANA TOPE.
A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



DUCK-SHOOTING IN CABUL.—SEE PAGE 360.
A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRD-SONGS.

The people of strong faith (and robust constitutions) who maintained that, sooner or later, the winter would end, and spring—as has been its habit in former years—lead up to summer, really seem likely to be justified by the result. To all appearance, there will be but little more skating for some months to come; and it is even possible that, by June or July, we shall be able to let the fires out, and reduce our present large consumption of cough-lozenges.

And then—is it too much to hope that before very long the birds will come back? When their songs once more fill the trees, and people the solitary fields, we may feel that our gloomy companion has gone for good; but hardly till then. After the sunshine and the buoyant air, the song-birds are perhaps the most necessary part of spring and summer; every poet mentions them first when he is counting up the delights of the awakening year. Thus Shakspeare:—

In springtime, the only pretty ring time,
When birds do sing, hey ding-a-ding;

and Nash, in the one delightful song by which he is best remembered, while he speaks of all other beauties of the season, returns constantly to his quaint refrain of birds:—

The fields breathe sweet, the daisies kiss our feet,
Young lovers meet, old wives a sunning sit,
In every street these tunes our ears do greet,
Cuckoo, jug-jug, pu-wee, to-witta-woo!

Indeed, the poets have so preserved in their verses the songs of birds—so extracted the essence and meaning of their music—that throughout the longest winter we need not lose its remembrance. To gain in the smallest space some idea of the vastness and beauty of English lyric poetry, there can be no better way than to glance at the “bird-songs” in which our greatest singers have celebrated and eclipsed their pretty rivals. Shakspeare, Shelley, Wordsworth, Keats, Tennyson—each has embalmed for us the spirit of some bird in verse of unsurpassable beauty; each poet might be certain of immortality if his fame depended merely upon one “bird-song” that he has written.

Look only at two or three of the loveliest—and notice, first, the disproportionate space which one arrogant and disagreeable bird has obtained for himself. A more objectionable character than the cuckoo hardly exists; yet he has not only made himself typical as the appropriator of other people’s dwellings, and as a disturber of domestic happiness generally, but—having taken the office of “herald of the spring”—he has become the subject of poems not even inferior to those which celebrate the skylark and the nightingale.

Yet it is natural. When one remembers the delight (or the exquisite melancholy) of the first warm day, one can understand the love poets have felt for its companion and his song—the only song of any bird, by-the-way, which can correctly be termed music. How Shakspeare has embodied this double feeling about the cuckoo, in the lyric at the end of “Love’s Labour Lost,” is known well enough; but one can hardly realise the completeness and beauty of the song unless one has heard its setting by Dr. Arne. The way in which this wonderful and thoroughly English composer has rendered the thought in Shakspeare’s mind—more clearly even than the poet himself—can only be called an absolute inspiration. Indeed, his music, while perfectly expressing the song of Shakspeare, may almost be said to suggest the feeling of the still greater—and far greater—poem of Wordsworth on the same subject: those lines which, expressed in language as simple as that of prose, soar to the utmost heights that words can reach. The yearning which accompanies the first beauty of Spring has never been more divinely told than in these verses of childlike clearness:—

While I am lying on the grass
Thy twofold shout I hear;
From hill to hill it seems to pass
At once far off and near.

Though babbling only to the vale
Of sunshine and of flowers,
Thou bringest unto me a tale
Of visionary hours.

It is strange, by-the-by, that Logan’s little song to the cuckoo, so charming in its way, should be in exactly the same metre, and in a style not dissimilar to Wordsworth’s. Two of its lines have passed almost into a proverb:—

Then hast no sorrow in thy song,
No winter in thy year.

But that there is a bird whose beauty is far above cuckoos need not be said: has there been a time when poets failed to sing of the nightingale? One is almost inclined to resent the childlike transparency of the artifice with which Shakspeare brings her song to one’s mind:—

Philomel, with melody
Sing in our sweet lullaby.
Lullia, lullia, lullaby,
Lullia, lullia, lullaby.

This baby-song, alone almost among the innumerable ditties to or of the nightingale, has no under-current of sadness. “As it fell upon a day,” now known possibly better for the wonderful music to which it has been set than for itself, is charged with melancholy: and Keats’s magnificent Ode perhaps overcharged—it is really a world “where palsy shakes a few, sad, last grey hairs” that comes before us when we hear the nightingale singing? One would not miss the tragic stanza in which this line occurs, for many happier songs: yet one feels that the perfectly classic lines which end the ode are more in harmony with its subject and spirit. Of the whole poem one can only say that it is unsurpassed—that it stands with Wordsworth’s “Cuckoo” and Shelley’s “Skylark,” and nothing in it lingers on the ear more than those closing lines just spoken of—

Adieu! adieu! thy plaintive anthem fades
Past the near meadows, over the still stream,
Up the hill-side; and now ’tis buried deep
In the next valley-glades;
Was it a vision, or a waking dream?
Fled is that music;—do I wake or sleep?

This is poetry whose style transcends all period and fashion: Shakspeare might have written it, or Tennyson—it is not of to-day less than of yesterday, nor more than of to-morrow: and its sadness, like its subject, is of all time.

The melancholy, like and unlike, of the two poems just placed with this—those to the skylark and cuckoo—is more markedly personal, and contrasts with the careless joy of the birds to whom they are addressed, instead of harmonising with a melancholy plaint. I know of no expression of rapture (with this underlying consciousness of pain) to be compared with that in Shelley’s ode, except perhaps the larklike upward soaring and circling of the wonderful march in Wagner’s “Tannhäuser:” in both the means employed are obvious and direct, subtlety and solidity are alike left aside, nor is there any self-restraint nor any evidence of toil—each is absolute unfettered song, appealing immediately to every imagination, and asking for its comprehension hardly the slightest effort of mind. One is carried away, and the resistance of criticism would here surely be absurd. The poem describes itself, without reserve or exaggeration—

Sound of vernal showers
On the twinkling grass,
Rain-awakened flowers,
All that ever was
Joyous, and clear, and fresh,
Thy music doth surpass.

But even this ode of Shelley’s must not make us forget that one line of Shakspeare—“Hark, hark, the lark at heaven’s gate sings”—beginning the verse in “Cymbeline,” memorable for itself and for the beautiful melody with which it inspired Schubert. With these Wordsworth’s Skylark is not to be for a moment compared; yet it has a beauty of thought of its own, and at least one marvellous line, which sums up half of Shelley’s ode—

A privacy of glorious light is thine!

After poetry pitched in this key of highly wrought feeling, it would be an injustice to the dainty loveliness of Tennyson’s “Swallow” to quote it here; it too is perfect, but perfect in so different a way. Yet he has written a bird-song—though it is of a bird which sings only to poets—as grand as the grandeur of Shelley or Keats. The hymn of the dying swan holds a place of its own in poetry; and the picture it makes stands out as clearly as that of hill-side and meadow, which closes the “Nightingale.” What four lines in the language tell their tale more vividly than those with which it begins—and we must end?—

The plain was grassy, wild, and bare,
Wide, wild, and open to the air,
Which had built up everywhere
An under-roof of doleful gray.

SIR ANTHONY PANIZZI.

We give a portrait of the late Sir Anthony Panizzi, K.C.B., many years Principal Librarian of the British Museum. Sir A. Panizzi was born Sept. 16, 1797, at Brescello, a town in the province of Reggio, at that time a part of the Duchy of Modena. He took his degree as Doctor of Laws at the University of Parma in 1818, and soon afterwards became implicated in one of those revolutionary movements by which the best of the Italian youth were then attempting to achieve the deliverance of their oppressed country. Being denounced to the Modenese Government, he succeeded with difficulty in effecting his escape, and came to England. An introduction from Ugo Foscolo to William Roscoe led him to take up his residence at Liverpool, where he spent some years as a teacher of Italian. In 1828 he was made Professor of Italian in University College, London, and in 1831 he became, through the interest of Lord Brougham, an assistant librarian of the British Museum. A Government inquiry in 1835 and 1836 afforded him an opportunity of pointing out the deficiencies of the national library, and contributing the valuable statistics of foreign libraries which he had travelled over the Continent to collect. In 1837 he was made Keeper of Printed Books, and at once applied himself to improve the institution committed to his charge. A new catalogue was commenced on a scale and with a scientific system surpassing everything previously attempted; the deficiencies of the library were thoroughly ascertained and brought to the notice of the Government; practical reforms were introduced in every direction, all tending to greater administrative efficiency. In 1848 and 1849 Panizzi’s plans and measures were severely tested by a Royal Commission, whose investigation resulted in an unqualified verdict in his favour. He was now all-powerful; his personal and social influence procured a vast increase in the Parliamentary grant for the library, and in 1852 the trustees sanctioned the construction of the new reading-room and its auxiliary libraries from his plans. This magnificent structure has been fully described in our columns; even its magnificence is less remarkable than its convenience and perfect adaptation to its purpose. Its design was solely Sir Anthony Panizzi’s, and the minutest details of its construction were superintended by him. It was commenced in 1854, and completed in 1857. In the meantime Panizzi had become Principal Librarian, having succeeded Sir Henry Ellis in 1856. He held this post until 1866, when, as a special mark of distinction, he retired upon his full salary. He was made a K.C.B. in 1869, and died at his house in Bloomsbury-square on the 8th of the present month. Sir Anthony Panizzi was a man of the most extraordinary powers, the particular exercise of which was determined by accident. In a free country he would have become a great statesman, and in due time a great ruler; as an exile, chance and the caprice of patronage made him a great librarian. He surpassed all men in the line he had thus accidentally taken up, as he would have surpassed most in the line he would probably have chosen for himself; but the native bent of his mind was rather to affairs than to literature. He was indeed an elegant scholar, and intensely devoted to some favourite authors, but his genius was pre-eminently one for administration, and he ruled his library in the same spirit as that in which, had circumstances permitted, he would have ruled a nation. He was a great organiser and a great financier; and, conspicuous as was his capacity for bold ideas and vast undertakings, those who knew him intimately thought his talent for details even more remarkable. He went to the bottom of everything, and provided for every contingency. As a man he was most estimable; his heart was exceedingly warm; if prone to violent antipathies, he was generous, affectionate, and true. The charm of his conversation and manner gave him great influence in the most refined circles of English society, which he freely used for the benefit of the institution over which he presided, and of his native country. His political activity is believed to have been most important at various periods, but it was not of a nature to attract public attention. The leading English Liberal statesmen are understood to have reposed great confidence in him, and Cavour unsuccessfully endeavoured to allure him back to Italy.

Sir Anthony Panizzi’s chief literary work is an edition of the Orlando Innamorato of Boiardo and the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto, by which he dispelled the neglect from which the former admirable poet had suffered for three hundred years. This edition is prefaced by a very valuable essay on the romantic poetry of Italy, in which he traces the legends used by the Italian poets to a Celtic source. He also wrote an essay contending that Francesco da Bologna, the founder of the Aldine type, is to be identified with the painter Francesco Francia.

The supply of American and Canadian fresh meat and live stock at Liverpool last week was very large, particularly as regards the latter, the arrivals of which during the last few weeks, since the provisions of the new Cattle Bill came into operation, have been only nominal. Last week, however, five steamers with live stock on board arrived in the Mersey, the collective consignments amounting to 720 head of cattle, 1092 sheep, and 1341 live pigs. The quantity of fresh beef and mutton is perhaps the largest that has arrived this season, though there was a great falling off in the number of dead pigs. The figures were 6507 quarters of beef, 2238 carcasses of mutton, and 225 dead pigs.

BAKER PASHA IN BULGARIA.

Military students will probably derive much advantage, and general readers will certainly obtain some knowledge as well as no little gratification, from the two large, handsome volumes, liberally furnished with spacious maps, entitled *War in Bulgaria: a Narrative of Personal Experiences*, by Lieutenant-General Valentine Baker Pasha, Imperial Ottoman Army (Sampson Low and Co.), wherein the author has portrayed those scenes of the Turco-Russian War in which he was personally engaged and for the accuracy of which he can absolutely vouch. The author has so great a reputation as a splendid officer and is so well remembered for the excellent service he rendered with a handful of troops against the Russian army in the late war, that his narrative cannot fail to be read with the interest inspired by his nationality and with the respect due to his authority. He commences with a few introductory remarks upon the revolt in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the outcry against Turkish maladministration, the apparition of Russia as champion of the oppressed, the Andrassy note and the Berlin Memorandum, the aggressiveness of Serbia, the co-operation of Montenegro, the insurrection in Bulgaria, the atrocities and subsequent repudiation of liabilities, the defeat of Serbia and the intervention of Russia, the Conference and its rejected proposals, the meteor-like rise and fall of Midhat Pasha, the commencement of the struggle between Turkey and Russia, Russian successes and reverses in Asia, and the Russian passage of the Danube whilst the senile commander-in-chief of the Turks, Abdul Kerim, was maturing his famous “plan,” which turned out to consist “in drinking coffee and smoking cigarettes at Shumla.” Abdul Kerim was superseded by Mehemet Ali Pasha, whom our author, having just recovered from a severe attack of typhoid fever, set out to join, by request, at Shumla, starting from Constantinople for Varna on Aug. 14, 1877. At this point the narrative commences, and it concludes with the twenty-fourth chapter of the second volume, where we read that the author, “utterly disgusted, and determined not to be a witness of the unnecessary retreat of the Turkish army” from the strong position he had recommended, at the time of the armistice, “requested immediate permission to return to England on leave of absence, and started for London via Brindisi on the following afternoon.” There are six more chapters; but they contain little or nothing in the form of narration, and are chiefly occupied with critical, explanatory, and didactic observations concerning military and political matters. The narrative, written with soldierly dash and spirit, wherever there is opportunity for the display of them, is so dependent for proper appreciation of the details upon the constant references given to the accompanying maps and plans, that confusion would inevitably be the result if any attempt were made here to entertain the reader with a running commentary upon the author’s account of the various events. That account must be studied in the words of his own text, with the help of the appended charts. The author’s sketches, impressions, and opinions, however, can be more easily reproduced. His description of Suleiman Pasha, the “hero” of Shipka, who succeeded in supplanting Mehemet Ali, the “German” Pasha, will surprise many persons. “I had an interview,” says the author at a certain part of his narrative, “with Suleiman Pasha. His appearance and manners were certainly not prepossessing. There was nothing of the soldier about him, but his features gave the impression of considerable shrewdness and cunning. He wore a dilapidated suit of clothes, lined with fur, which would certainly have been rejected by any Israelitish London dealer, and was without an approach to uniform of any description. He never seemed to wear a sword nor any insignia which would give the idea of military rank.” So far, perhaps, Suleiman might appear as worthy of praise as of blame. But it is very different when we read, in respect of Shipka: “If Suleiman had himself shared the perils of his troops, his conduct might, perhaps, have been judged more leniently; but, whilst these brave men were recklessly expending their lives by his orders against the rocks of Fort St. Nicholas, he would be sitting in his hut on the plains below, where no view even of the operations could be obtained, drinking his coffee and urging them on to fresh carnage by means of the telegraph.” Suleiman, it appears, “had never been distinguished as a soldier,” was even contemptible in that capacity; he was, however, a master of the pen, and with the help of that instrument and of his gift for writing flaming despatches on his own account and scathing despatches on the account of others, he had managed to elevate himself and displace his rivals, chiefly because “literary men are so rare in Turkey that they usually acquire inordinate power.” As regards the Turkish army generally, it is the old story—the best of material, physically and morally, wasted by bad generalship and nullified by official mismanagement. It is not your Turkish regular, as we are told for the thousandth time, who commits irregularities and abominations; but your Circassian, your bashi-bazouk, and various nondescripts. Some readers will be astonished, by-the-way, to learn that “bashi-bazouk” conveys to the Turkish mind “the idea of what we should term a civilian,” and of a soldier no more than appertains to the character of an armed villager, who follows the army in expectation of plunder. Circassians are proverbially accounted brave; and due credit is given to individual Circassians for extraordinary bravery; but as a body they are said to exhibit quite a ratlike instinct in the case of probable defeat and a precipitancy of movement towards the rear. There are one or two very thrilling scenes, especially one in which some regiments of cavalry ride right through the flames along a narrow street with houses burning on both sides, roofs falling in, blazing rafters lying across the roadway. In one of his concluding chapters the author draws attention to the “little effect produced by the action of the whole military strength of the Russian Empire for a long period against a small Power like Turkey;” and the reader will probably feel an inward conviction that, had Turkey possessed a few Generals of the capability displayed by Baker Pasha in covering the retreat of Shakir Pasha at the hard-fought affair of Tashkessen, and had such Generals been in command at the beginning of the war, the passage of the Danube and all that followed would, to say the least of it, have cost the Russians more time and trouble than they actually expended. The last chapter, in which the author touches lightly upon the Berlin Treaty, the aggressive policy of Russia, the conflict of English and Russian interests in India, and, by a natural connection, upon the state of affairs in Afghanistan, contains an exhortation to boldness and determination, and an assertion that “England must have in her possession the Afghan side of the mountain passes which form, as it were, the gates of her territory in Hindostan, and that advanced line should include Candahar,” whilst “English Residents should be established at Cabul and Herat.” It may occur to some sentimentalists, or doctrinaires, or whatever be the proper term, that the vineyard of Naboth was considered absolutely necessary to complete the symmetry of Ahab’s property; but of course there is a difference between merely private covetousness and public policy, a policy based upon considerations of what is for the advantage of the British Lion, an animal which proverbially has a prescriptive right to the largest share of anything worth having.

THE BANK HOLIDAY.

As usual on Easter Monday, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs on Monday morning attended in state at Christ Church, Newgate-street, where the sermon was preached by the Bishop of Peterborough; and in the evening the customary Easter Monday banquet was given at the Mansion House. Among the guests was Count Karolyi, who again expressed his thanks for the help recently given to the sufferers from the floods in Hungary. The Chinese Ambassador also spoke on behalf of the Diplomatic Body, and thanked the English people for their "noble beneficence" in contributing to the fund for the relief of the famine in China.

The holiday-makers who were enticed from their homes in the morning by the fineness of the weather were sadly disappointed later in the day. Rain began to fall early in the afternoon and continued without intermission until late at night. The suburban railways, tramcars, and omnibuses were crowded in the afternoon with persons anxious to return to their homes as soon as possible, and all indoor places of resort and amusement were thronged with visitors. At the Crystal Palace more than 54,000 persons passed the turnstiles during the day, and it is estimated that about 50,000 went to the Alexandra Palace. The number of visitors at other resorts of holiday-makers are given as follows:—The Zoological Gardens, 28,384, against 33,566 last Easter Monday; the British Museum, 14,000, being 5000 more than last year; the South Kensington Museum, 23,531, an increase of 2934 over last year; the National Gallery, 27,040, or 6000 more than last Easter Monday; Kew Gardens, 19,430; the Royal Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington, 3700; the Tower of London, over 2000; the Brighton Aquarium, 12,267, a larger number than has visited that building on any previous Easter Monday. The Great Eastern Railway took about 30,000 persons to the Epping Forest district.

There were volunteer reviews or sham fights at Dover, Epsom, Barnet, Streatham, and Wimbledon; and the volunteer artillery corps practised gunnery in the forts at the mouth of the Thames.

A large number of the sympathisers with the Claimant assembled in Trafalgar-square, having marched thither from Tavistock-square, the residence of Dr. Kenealy, and then proceeded to Hyde Park, where a meeting was held, at which Dr. Kenealy acted as chairman.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle are closed until further orders.

Mr. Arthur Robert Sawyer and Mr. Ithel Trehanne Rees have been appointed inspectors of coal and certain other mines.

The Kent magistrates have granted five guineas to each of the eighteen jurymen who sat on the Coroner's inquiry into the loss of the Princess Alice off Woolwich, the inquest having necessitated their attendance for more than thirty days.

Mr. George Olive, M.P., in the presence of a large and fashionable company, laid on Tuesday night the foundation of a new cottage hospital at Ross, which is to cost several thousand pounds, and speeches were delivered by the Bishop of Hereford, Mr. Blake, M.P., the Hon. Montague Bernard, and others.

The Glasgow News states that the Glasgow Unemployed Relief Committee's expenditure during last winter amounted to £27,500. This expenditure represents grants in aid of the very poorest inhabitants of the city during a period of unprecedented distress. A special appeal is being made to meet a deficiency of £2569.

The strike is still spreading among the Durham miners, and the coalowners are withdrawing the horses from the pits. Bands of men, in imitation of the rioters who demolished the turnpike gates in Wales some years ago, calling themselves the Rebecca gang, have threatened violence to the men who continue working at a few pits, and to the masters who employ them.

At the meeting of the Leamington Town Council on Tuesday night the Mayor urged the desirability of memorialising Parliament for one of the four seats proposed to be allotted. It was urged that, including the suburbs of Milverton and Lillington, with a population of 26,000, property rated at £200,000, and an income-tax assessment of over a million sterling, Leamington possessed strong claims to Parliamentary representation. A resolution was unanimously adopted in favour of a petition to have one seat allotted to Leamington.

The Royal Dublin Society's spring show of cattle and swine opened on Tuesday, the show of horses and sheep being reserved for the autumn. There is a falling off in the numbers, but the animals exhibited are of first-class quality. Mr. Thomas K. M'Clintock, Banbury, Lioneragh, Tullow, in the county of Carlow, carried off first prize for the best shorthorn bull calved in or prior to 1876, with his shorthorn bull Anchor, and for the second year was awarded the Chaloner Plate for the best bull in the show-yard. The Earl of Caledon's red-and-white bull General Roberts got first prize in the class for shorthorn bulls calved in 1878, the second prize being awarded to the Earl of Erne. The first prize for shorthorn bulls calved in 1877 was won by Major O'Reilly, Dundalk; and the second by Mr. R. Reynell, of Killucan. Mr. G. N. Purdon, of Killucan, was awarded first prize for the best Hereford yearling bull. The show has been visited by the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Destruction and Reconstruction. Personal Experiences of the late War in the United States. By Richard Taylor, Lieutenant-General in the Confederate Army. Blackwood and Sons.

Elmira: An Indian Mythological Tale. In Six Cantos. By Frere Tolingsby. Kegan Paul and Co.

Under One Roof: An Episode in a Family History. 3 vols. By James Payn.

A Rogue's Life: From his Birth to his Marriage. By Willie Collins.

Temperance Work in the Navy. By the Author of "Our Blue Jackets." Hodder and Stoughton.

Entering on Life: A Book for Young Men. By Cunningham Geikie. Seventh Edition. Strahan and Co.

My Sister's Keeper: A Story for Girls. By Laura M. Lane. Griffith and Farran.

An Accomplished Gentleman. By Julian Sturgis. Blackwood and Sons.

The Pleasures and Profits of Our Little Poultry Farm. Chapman and Hall.

The Psalter and Canticles, Pointed and Set to Accompanying Chants, Ancient and Modern. By the Rev. Sir H. W. Baker, Bart., and William Henry Monk. Clowes and Sons.

A Debt of Love: A Novel. By Montague. 2 vols. Chapman and Hall.

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THE CONVALESCENT HOME, HUNSTANTON, OPENED ON EASTER MONDAY BY THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT HUNSTANTON.

On Easter Monday their Royal Highnesses visited the Norfolk sea-coast village or little town of Hunstanton, eight miles from their residence at Sandringham, to open the new Convalescent Home for the sick poor of the Eastern Counties. The building, of which we give an illustration, stands on the brow of a hill above the town, and, including some ground recently purchased to prevent interference with the sea view, occupies some two and a half acres. This additional plot of land has not yet come into possession, and it had been covered by an enterprising speculator with a stand for excursionists desirous to witness the opening of the Home. The Home was erected and furnished for £4000, of which the Earl of Leicester, who is Lord Lieutenant of the county and president of the institution, has munificently given the fourth part. It is in Early English domestic style, the same which was splendidly represented in the Rue des Nations last year at the Paris Exhibition. It was built by Mr. Southgate from the designs of Mr. Hutchinson, of Huntingdon, Mr. Colman, of the latter place, acting as clerk of the works. Mr. Kempton had decorated it for the day with flags. The material is the warm, rich carr-stone, from the Le Strange estate at Snettisham, of which the houses at Hunstanton are generally built. It is in this case relieved with white and red bricks and ordinary stone from Ketton. There are three gables with attic windows in the high-pitched slated roof, but the main floors are only two in number—the first floor and that on the ground. The day rooms and the beds for cripples are below, the dormitories are above. One wing is devoted to men and the other to women. In the centre is the dining-room, which trends out to the rear and forms the connecting link between the front or main building and the range of kitchens and offices at the back, parallel to the front building. Thus the ground-plan of the house forms the letter H. The main building is 110 ft. in length, 42 ft. in depth, and 44 ft. high. The rooms in the main building were named after the towns which have contributed the furniture. At the men's end is "Cambridge," a fine, bright room, decorated with prints of the Gate of Honour at Caius (this college gave £25 to the funds), the backs of the colleges, and the view from Castle-hill. Permission, however, is granted to call this room the Albert Edward, and to name the women's day-room, which is now known as "Wisbech," the Alexandra. The Prince of Wales has subscribed liberally to the funds of the home by annual and special donations. The "Wisbech" room contains several comfortable chairs of a pattern like that which the Princess of Wales had brought specially from London for an invalid on her husband's estate. The towns of March, in Cambridgeshire, Peterborough, and Bedford gave the furniture of the sleeping-rooms. The oak dining-table, and birchen chairs of the common dining-room were provided by Hunstanton. Mr. Mason, of Stamford, presented the kitchen fittings, and the Home has profited by many other gifts in kind. The forty beds, for instance, were given in answer to a special appeal by forty ladies of the several places mentioned. The

Princess of Wales was the first to respond to this appeal, and so many ladies followed suit that, with their permission, their gifts were converted to other uses. The sketches which decorate the "Wisbech" room were given by Mr. E. N. Rolfe, one of the family which is said to preserve in this part of England the blood and the memory of the Princess Pocahontas. There are convenient buttery-hatches between the kitchen and the dining-room, gas, water, and ventilation throughout, and there is a coach-house with stabling, in which, says the matron, they hope some day to keep a pony-chaise, "to give the patients a treat round." An orchard and a herb-garden are being formed in the grounds. A careful selection has been made of trees and shrubs, which Mr. Bird, of Downham Market, an authority upon these

matters, hopes to see flourishing even at a spot so close to the sea. There are no patients at present in the Home, but subscribers, and clergymen whose harvest offertories have been sent to the fund, will nominate poor people for admission. The patients pay 5s. a week, and the cost to the Home has hitherto been 19s. 7d., on the average, for each patient. There is still a deficit of £280 for the building fund and £200 for additional land. The list of places from which the patients came last year shows that London stood fifth on the list. First was Cambridge, with 32; then Lynn, with 18; Peterborough, 13; Ely, 13; London sent 9; Bedford, 8; and Stamford, 7.

Such is the beneficent institution which the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their two boys, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, visited on Monday. Their Royal Highnesses went thither from Sandringham in a waggonette drawn by four horses, with postillions; they were attended by Miss Knollys, Sir Henry Keppel, and Admiral Glyn, and were followed by General Sir Dighton Probyn, Captain Stephenson, the Rev. W. Rogers, Rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, and the Rev. F. Hervey. They were received at the Convalescent Home by the Earl of Leicester, the president, with the Countess; the Ven. W. Emery, Archdeacon of Ely; the Rev. A. Waller, Vicar of Hunstanton; Mr. Styleman-le-Strange, Lord of the Manor; the Mayors of Lynn Regis, Norwich, Huntingdon, Stamford, and Wisbech; Mr. Townley, Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire; the Earl and Countess of Romney, Sir W. and Lady Ffolkes, Sir Lewis and Lady Jarvis, and other persons of rank and distinction. After prayers, an address was presented to their Royal Highnesses by the Committee of the institution, and they were conducted through the building, and took tea, which was served by the matron, Mrs. Page. The Princess rang the great bell in the corridor, by which the inmates are summoned to their meals or to prayers at stated hours of the day. Their Royal Highnesses then came out to the front porch and declared the building opened. This announcement was received with hearty cheers by the assembled company. The Prince and Princess, with their children and attendants, returned to Sandringham.



THE LATE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON GARBETT. SEE PAGE 375.

The Queen has approved of the 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers bearing on their regimental appointments the words "Central India," in recognition of the services rendered by that regiment during the Indian Mutiny in 1858 and 1859, while in pursuit of the rebel forces under Tantia Topce and Ras Sahib. — Lieutenant-General Sir Edmund Haythorne, K.C.B., Colonel of the 37th Foot, has been promoted to be General. — In succession to General George Staunton, C.B., placed upon the retired list, Major-General William Inglis, C.B., has been promoted to be Lieutenant-General; and Brevet Colonel Sir Roger William Henry Palmer, Bart., to be Major-General. — Colonel Sir Charles Henry Brownlow, K.C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Bengal Staff Corps, has been appointed Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs at Head-Quarters, vice Colonel E. A. B. Travers, Madras Staff Corps, who vacates that appointment.



ILLUSTRATED NEWS:

A SKETCH OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PICTORIAL JOURNALISM.

(Continued from page 351.)

The contest between the Royalists and the Parliament was now drawing to a close. The King was a prisoner in Carisbrook Castle, and while he lay there he continued to occupy the pens of the pamphleteers and journalists. One writer addressed an exhortation to the nobility, clergy, and civil magistrates in favour of the imprisoned Monarch; and he adorned his work with the following representation of the King in prison, and which afterwards appeared in other pamphlets.

It is remarkable that such important events as the trial and execution of Charles I. should not have tempted the newspapers of the day to illustrate subjects of so much interest. It may have been that such a terrible termination of the Civil War in some degree paralysed men's energies, and drove all thoughts of trading on such an event from their minds. I have met with two very rough woodcuts professing to repre-

tryal, and at the denouncing of Sentence against him) he had taken a vow and protestation, *wishing God to perish him body and soul, if ever he appeared on the scaffold to do the act or lift up his hand against him.*

"Further acknowledging, *That he was no sooner entered upon the scaffold, but immediately he fell a trembling, and hath ever since continued in the like agony.*

"He likewise confessed that he had 30 pounds for his pains, all paid him in half-crowns, within an hour after the blow was given, and that he had an orange stuck full of cloves, and a handkercher out of the King's pocket, so soon as he was carried off from the scaffold; for which orange he was proffered 20 shillings by a gentleman in Whitehall, but refused the same, and afterwards sold it for ten S. in Rosemary-lane.

"About 6 of the clock at night he returned home to his wife living in Rosemary Lane, and gave her the money, saying, *That it was the dearest money that ever he earned in his life, for it would cost him his life.* Which prophetic words were soon made manifest; for it appeared that ever since he hath been in a most sad condition, and upon the Almighty's first scourging of him with the Rod of meekness, and the friendly admonition of divers friends, for the calling of him to repentance, yet he persisted on in his vicious Vices, and would not hearken thereunto, but lay raging and swearing, and still pointing at one thing or another, which he conceived to appear visible before him.

"About three days before he died he lay speechlesse, uttering many a sigh and heavy groan and so in a most desperate manner departed from his bed of sorrow. For the buriall whereof great store of wines were sent in by the sheriff of the City of London, and a great multitude of people stood wayting to see the Corps carried to the Churchyard, some crying out *Hang him Rogue, bury him in the Dung-hill;* others pressing upon him saying, *They would quarter him, for executing of the King;* insomuch, that the Church Wardens and Masters of the Parish were fain to come for the suppres-

ing of them, and (with great difficulty) he was at last carried to White-Chappell Church-yard, having (as it is said) a bunch of Rosemary at each end of the coffin, on the top thereof, with a Rope tyed crosse from one end to the other.

"And a merry conceited Cook, living at the sign of the Crown, having a black Fan (worth the value of 30. shillings) took a resolution to rent the same in pieces, and to every feather tyed a piece of packthread dy'd in black ink, and gave them to divers persons, who (in derision) for a while, wore them in their hats.

"Thus have I given thee an exact account and perfect relation of the life and death of Richard Brandon, to the end, that the World may be convinced of those calumnious speeches and erroneous suggestions which are dayly spit from the mouth of envy, against divers persons of great worth and eminency, by casting an odium upon them for the executing of the King; it being now made manifest that the aforesaid Executioner was the only

man that gave the fatal blows, and his man that wayted upon him was a Ragman, living in Rosemary Lane."

Subjoined is a copy of the cut on the titlepage of this tract.

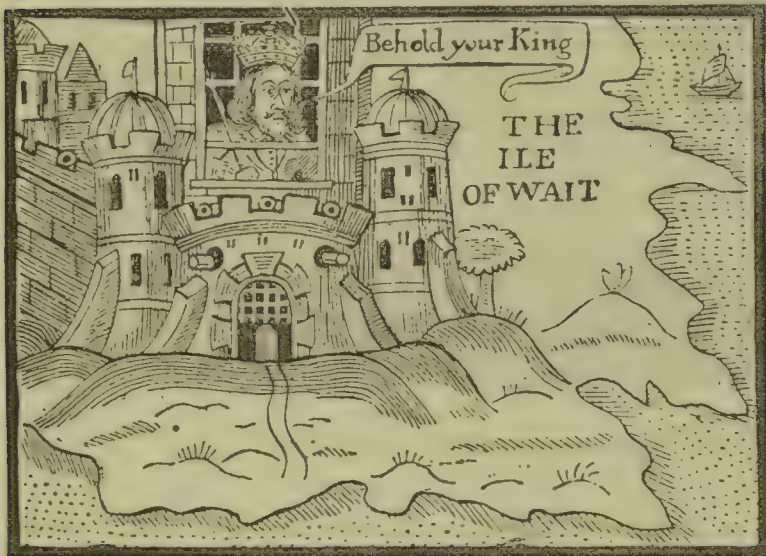
The death of Richard Brandon is entered in the register of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, under date June 21, 1649. To the entry is appended a note, evidently of about the same date, to the effect that "this R. Brandon is supposed to have cut off the head of Charles the First." The "calumnious speeches and erroneous suggestions" had indicated several persons as having struck the fatal blow on that dismal morning in January. Amongst them, besides those already named, were



FLAG OF COL. CHARLES JAMES.

From the "Politique Post," 1653.

"Squire Dun," William Walker, Hugh Peters, Lord St. air, and William Hewlett. The last-named person was actually tried for the crime at the Restoration. The evidence against him went to show that "his voice was heard upon the scaffold, and his Breeches were seen under his Frock, that he confest he was to have £100 and preferment in Ireland to doe it; that being asked whether he cut off the Kings head or no, he said what he had done he would not be ashamed of; and if it were to doe again he would doe it; more to the same purpose was witnessed by several witnesses, and by one, who being sworn, said that the Common-Hangman profest he did not doe it." This sort of evidence was not fit to hang a dog; and,



CHARLES I. IN CARISBROOK CASTLE, 1648.

sent the execution. One is contained in the Confession of Richard Brandon, the Hangman, and the other forms half of a woodcut frontispiece to a broadside describing the execution of the Regicides, which I shall refer to in its proper place. The Confession of Richard Brandon was published in 1649, the same year in which the King was executed, and purports to be a death-bed statement concerning that event. There were two Brandons, Gregory and Richard, father and son. The former beheaded Lord Strafford, and was believed by Charles II. to have been the executioner of his father. According to Sir Nathaniel Wraxall, George Selwyn, "that insatiable amateur of executions," told the story of King Charles's execution from information which he professed to have obtained from the Duchess of Portsmouth, who, he said, always asserted, on the authority of Charles II., that the King, his father, was not beheaded by either Colonel Joyce or Colonel Pride, as was then commonly believed, but that the real name of the executioner was Gregory Brandon; that this man had worn a black crape stretched over his face, and had no sooner taken off the King's head than he was put into a boat at Whitehall Stairs, together with the block, the black cloth that covered it, the axe, and every other article that had been stained with the Royal blood. Being conveyed to the Tower, all the implements used in the decapitation had been immediately reduced to ashes. A purse containing one hundred broad pieces of gold was then delivered to Brandon, and he was dismissed. He survived the transaction many years, but divulged it a short time before he died. "This account," Wraxall adds, "as coming from the Duchess of Portsmouth, challenges great respect." Popular belief, however, at the time pointed to Richard Brandon, son of the above-named Gregory Brandon, whose confession, published immediately after his death, I here quote:—

"The Confession of Richard Brandon the Hangman (upon his Death bed).

"The Confession of the Hangman concerning his beheading his late Majesty the King of Great Brittain (upon his Death bed) who was buried on Thursday night last, in White Chappell Church-yard, with the manner thereof.

"Upon Wednesday last (being the 20 of this instant June, 1649) Richard Brandon, the late Executioner and Hangman, who beheaded his late Majesty, King of Great Brittain, departed this life. But during the time of his sickness his conscience was much troubled, and exceedingly perplexed in mind, yet little shew of repentance, for remission of his sins, and by past transgressions, which had so much power and influence upon him, that he seemed to live in them and they in him. And upon Sunday last, a young man of his acquaintance going in to visit him, fell into discourse, asked him how he did, and whether he was not troubled in conscience, for cutting off of the King's head?

"He replied by reason that (upon the time of his



EXECUTION OF CHARLES I., 1649.

though Hewlett was found guilty and sentenced to death, the sentence was never carried into effect—a proof that public opinion must have been too strong even for the hardihood of those who had foredoomed Hewlett to the gallows. The Government had evidently determined to fix the treason on this man with the sanguinary idea that some person ought to be made to expiate the deed, even though that person might be innocent. The prevalent belief, however, was that it was the common executioner who had been employed; and it is highly improbable that a mere amateur would have been permitted to officiate on such an important occasion.

Although I have met with no native contemporary production representing the execution, other than the rude woodcuts before mentioned, there is in the British Museum a collection of broadsides relating to the period of the Civil War, one of which has a large and well-executed copperplate engraving representing the execution of Charles I. It was published at Frankfurt, and the descriptive text is in German. The view of Whitehall is correctly given, and the engraving looks like a genuine representation of the event.

CHAPTER V.

When the Civil War was over the newspapers it had called into existence disappeared. The printing-press was, of course, not idle during the rule of Cromwell, but its productions were narrowly watched, and there is reason to suppose the newspapers were to a great extent under the influence of the party in power. Examples of illustrated journalism during this period are rare. We have "A terrible and bloody Fight at Sea" between Blake and Van Tromp, and "A great and wonderful Victory" obtained by the English in the West Indies, each illustrated with a woodcut that had done duty in the pamphlets of the Civil War. A rough representation of an owl seated at a table writing in a book heads a tract ridiculing Lilly, the astrologer; while "Black Monday, or a full and exact description of the great and terrible Eclipse of the Sun," is adorned with a representation of "the true Figure of the Eclipse." The grim and unsocial character of the times is set forth in "The Vindication of Christmas," a pamphlet illustrated with a woodcut representing old Christmas welcomed on one hand and forbidden on the other. After a pitiful lament for the misery of the times, Christmas sets out on a pilgrimage to London, where he enters a fair house that had once been an Alderman's, but is now inhabited by a sour-tempered miser. Here he meets with such a cold reception that he is fain to take himself off, "and wandering into the country up and down from house to house, found small comfort in any."

I have spoken of "Mercurius Democritus" as being the "Punch" of the seventeenth century. It is singular that such a publication as this should have existed under a Puritanical Government. The humour is so exceedingly broad that it is difficult to understand how it could be circulated at a time when the rulers of the land professed a stern and rigid morality. Unlike the modern "Punch," who is refined and courteous,



PORTRAIT OF ADMIRAL VAN GALEN.

From the "Faithful Post," 1653.

even when he is most severe, "Mercurius Democritus" could seldom be facetious without being coarse and even indecent. In the same number that contains the cut of the Smithfield ghost, referred to in Chapter III., occur the following jests, which are comparatively mild specimens of the humour of "Mercurius Democritus":—"The last Monday a Herd of Swine being driven through Long Lane 600 Jews were suddenly converted by them; some think it was for fear those Rumford Cattell should serve them as they served the Devil in the country of the *Gergesens* when they carried him headlong into the sea."

"A Mad Country Parson coming riding up to London between Islington and the Red Bull met with a small-coale man, very black, with his sack of small coale at his back. The pitiful Parson minding to put a jeer on the small-coale man, made a sudden stop with his Horse, saying with a loud voyce, that those that rid after him might partake of the jest, Fellow, fellow (quoth he) I prithee tell's some news from Hell, I see thou hast a whole sack full at thy back. Truly quoth the small-coal man, I can tell you but very little news f om Hell, only the Devil wants a Chaplaine, and you ride but a little faster you may perchance have the place."

Much of the news printed continued to be circulated by means of pamphlets and broadsides, but some regular newspapers were also published. An illustrated example of the latter occurs in the "Faithfull Post" of 1653. The full title of the number for April 8, 1653, is "The Faithful Post Impartially communicating the Proceedings of the Parliaments forces in England, Scotland, and Ireland, comprising the sum of Intelligence from the English and Dutch Fleets; with the Affairs and Designs now on foot in France, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, and all other Parts of Europe." It has a woodcut portrait of Admiral Van Gallen (given on the preceding page), and contains the following news from Amsterdam relating thereto:—

"Wednesday, April 6.

"From Amsterdam thus; Van Gallen Admiral of the Dutch Fleet in the Straights, has a golden chair sent him for his little great gallantry in the last service. And the Commons forsooth adore him extremely; insomuch that many of the Bore have erected his Statue and Portraiture, and hung it up as a memorial in the most eminent places of their Low country Fabrics, according to the figure following; with two silver keys in his hands; which, say they, are to unlock the Treasury of their Enemy. *Pure Yowths.*" (Here follows the portrait.)

"And as we are informed, hath a golden Leg delicately set forth by Mr. Painter, in lieu of that shot off in the fight."

In the foregoing "Faithful Post" there is a good deal of news about the English and Dutch fleets; and in the news from Lubeck it is reported that the English have printed a "picture of Admiral Van Tromp represented with a man opening his breast to find his heart; but, searching, it was found in the Calf of his Leg, whereas, saith the Dutch Print, they know very well that Tromp behaved himself most gallantly, and like a man of courage." In another number of the "Faithful Post" is an illustration of a comet or "Blazing Star" seen in Germany. The foregoing portrait of Admiral Van Gallen, and the blazing star, together with a map showing the effects of a great storm and flood in Holland, are printed in the "Politique Post" for Jan. 4, 1653; but there is no reference made to the engraving of Van Gallen; and the blazing star is described as having been seen at Pembroke, in Wales. In the same number of the "Politique Post" is a woodcut of the flag of Colonel Charles James (given on the preceding page), which is thus alluded to:—"By the last Post and intelligence from the Navie, we have received very certain and credible intelligence, that Colonel Charles James having received a commission from the King of Scots, is launched forth into the deep with the Brest men of war who has now struck sail upon the Coast of Brittain, and there set up his Flag on the Poop of the Patrick, called the Vice-Ambral as here represented in the ensuing Figure." M. J.

(To be continued.)

THE LATE VEN. ARCHDEACON GARBETT.

The death of this esteemed clergyman, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, was lately announced. The Ven. James Garbett was born in 1802, and was educated first at the small Cathedral School of Hereford, and afterwards at Brasenose College, in Oxford. As a member of this society he gained, in 1822, first class honours, in company with Mr. Sotheron Estcourt and Lord Shaftesbury, Dr. Pusey taking similar honours the previous term—John Keble being an examiner on both occasions. In 1824 Mr. Garbett was elected to an open Fellowship at Queen's; two years later he was unanimously elected to a Fellowship at Brasenose, at which college he was soon afterwards appointed tutor and Hulme's Lecturer in Divinity. In 1829 and during two subsequent years he filled the office of public examiner, and at this time "obtained the reputation, not only of being one of the most accomplished scholars in the University, but also of being unrivalled as a translator into English at once exact, forceful, and idiomatic, of the most difficult passages in the classical writers of antiquity." In 1841 he was elected by an overwhelming majority to the Professorship of Poetry in opposition to Isaac Williams, who had been put forth as a successor to Keble by the authors of "Tracts for the Times," an office to which he was again re-elected five years later, having in the meantime given to the literary world two volumes of Latin lectures on subjects connected with his chair. But it was the publication of his Bampton Lectures in 1842 which gave him his chief title to eminence. The lectures, of extraordinary length and fulness, came out with preliminary statements nearly equally long, so that the two large volumes which they occupied constituted a "singularly able, learned, and elaborate defence of those great Scriptural truths which the Reformers of our own and the Continental Churches laboured to the utmost of their power to establish." He was select preacher in 1843, and during the next ten years took a leading part in the controversies of that time; "and most of his University and other public sermons, as well as his subsequent Charges and other writings, are marked by a breadth of view and mental vigour, as well as by a moderation of counsel, which have not always been found in the writings of that Evangelical party to which throughout life he unswervingly belonged." In 1847 some of the leading heads of houses intimated their readiness to secure to him the appointment to the then recently established Ireland Professorship of Exegetical Divinity, an appointment which was then, as it still remains, in their gift. The offer was, however, declined. In 1851 the late Bishop Gilbert offered to the Professor the archdeaconry of Chichester, an office which had just then been vacated by the secession of the now Cardinal Manning to the Church of Rome. This office, as well as the rectory of Clayton-with-Keymer, in Sussex, to which he had been appointed by Brasenose College in 1835, the Archdeacon held till the day of his death.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Northampton has resigned his see, in consequence of ill-health.

SPRING EXHIBITIONS.

MR. McLEAN'S AND MR. TOOTH'S GALLERIES.

It is, of late, impossible to distinguish between shop and exhibition. Although Mr. Wallis describes his spring exhibition at the French Gallery (which we have already reviewed) as consisting of the "contributions" of the artists, it is not improbable that at the galleries under notice as large a proportion of the works are contributed by their authors on the chance of sale on commission, notwithstanding that no intimation to that effect is made. On the other hand, so extensive are the operations of dealers in recent years that, even at the Royal Academy Exhibition, which is ostensibly managed by artists for artists, it is well known that a very considerable proportion of the works have been purchased beforehand by dealers for resale. The critic's business, then, is (without knowingly lending himself to the interests of private speculators) simply to inquire if a given exhibition is worthy of public notice. And upon this ground these galleries may be instanced as containing collections which, though small, are sufficiently choice and interesting to be worth a visit.

At Mr. McLean's, in the Haymarket, the exhibition consists of foreign and British pictures in nearly equal proportions. First in importance is Mr. Millais's "Puss in Boots" (53), which supplied the Coloured Supplement to our last Christmas Number, and which therefore is too well known to require comment. Other pictures had been previously exhibited, as, for example, Mr. J. D. Linton's "Afternoon" (40), Mr. Boughton's "Coming from Church—a Rainy Day" (24), "A Dutch Landscape" (12), with cattle, by Heymans and De Haas; "Jealousy" (57), by Mr. Elmore; and "The Novel" (54) and "A Cool Retreat" (98), by Mr. Tissot; consequently, these also need not be reviewed. Two other pictures by the last-named artist are, as regards the arrangement and effect, *tours de force*—female figures being relieved dark against unsullied foliage; we prefer, however, the more simple and highly-finished examples before mentioned, and also those at Mr. Tooth's neighbouring gallery. One of the finest works by Clays we have seen is "Venice" (31), though it is hard for the eye to adapt itself to the "lumpy" condition of the water-surface (so different from that usually seen at Venice); the colouring, however, is sumptuously rich and artistically harmonised throughout. In another and realistic order of merit high praise is due to E. Dücker's marine piece (24), with a boat being launched from a shallow beach. The sun has just sunk, and the gilded crests of the dark, in-shore breakers form a fine contrast to the ghostly foam and the reflexes from the cold eastern sky in the trough of the waves. Besides the picture by Mr. Boughton already named there are four female figures with accessories appropriate to the four seasons, which, despite—or, shall we say, partly in virtue of—some peculiarities of colouring, have that nameless charm of old-fashioned grace and sentiment of which this artist and Mr. Leslie seem to enjoy the monopoly. "The Fisherman's Wife" (20), by J. Israels, and "Spring Time" (30), by L. Munthe, show what insufficiency may be betrayed by artists who venture from their customary line of subjects. A picture of a ewe finding her stray lamb, in a sunny landscape, by H. W. B. Davis; a vigorously handled *fantassin* bugler, by De Neuville; a sweetly suggestive "Evening in Spring" (29), by Daubigny; a picture by H. Dawson, jun., of an ironclad alongside an old two-decker, which, though too closely imitative of the father's style, gives us a higher idea of the artist's ability than we had before; and examples of E. Frere, Merle, J. Goupil, J. G. Vibert, G. Oeder, and N. Gysis, likewise deserve mention.

The catalogue of Mr. Tooth's exhibition (also in the Haymarket) contains a rather imposing list of popular and distinguished names, and the samples are, if rarely important, generally of fair quality, and almost invariably attractive. To furnish the English contingent of the exhibition such painters have been laid under contribution as Sir John Gilbert, F. Goodall—"The Pet" (57), a Syrian woman carrying a kid; Peter Graham—a Highland scene (53) with cattle, the mists of early morning just separating into fragments, slight in execution, yet vigorous and true; B. W. Leader—a sweet English inland landscape (20); J. MacWhirter, E. W. Cooke, R. Ansdell, T. S. Cooper, R. Beavis, G. Cole, J. Syer, S. R. Percy, Mrs. Anderson, and others. Among foreign painters there are Auguste Bonheur; J. de Nittis—a lady reclining in a boat under trees on the margin of a river, containing delicious passages (49); L. Munte—who seems to produce snow scenes by the score with nothing to prefer in one over any other; A. Mauve, and De Haas. A few pictures demand additional remark. Foremost among these is a rather large cabinet picture by P. R. Morris, which is well entitled to the "place of honour" it occupies. Two girls, energetically propelled by a third, are having a swing. They are grace itself; and their actions, with the communication of the actions to their flying or fluttering dresses, is perfectly expressed. They have chosen a shady nook, though a glint of sunlight penetrates the leafy recess, and the reflexes of the blue sky on the pale tinted dresses produces beautiful hues and tints. J. J. Tissot's picture of a lady and a little girl standing in a gravel walk watching the gardener bedding out plants and flowers from the nursery is a very skillful piece of realism, slightly injured, however, by the blackness of the shadows; nor does the peep of sky correspond with the brilliant sunlight effect at the back of the Japanese parasol held by the lady. The tendency to monotonous blackness is likewise apparent in the greens of the little picture—not without pathos *du reste*—called "The Widower" (91), representing a bereaved father carrying, let us suppose, his only daughter, though she is much too tall to require such help, were she not obviously in delicate health. "Going to the City" (37), an elderly gentleman passing St. Paul's in a hansom, is one of the infinity of subjects of every-day life in this great capital so strangely neglected by our artists, and which seem to be reserved for Messrs. Tissot, De Nittis, Max Claude, and other foreign artists to depict. Two small pictures by L. R. Mignot, especially "Sunset" (71), reminds us of the loss of one of the most refined and artistic landscapists of our day.

In Piccadilly, at the back of the shop of Mr. Koekkoek, himself an artist, and belonging to a family of artists, a small gallery has been constructed in which another "Exhibition of Modern Cabinet Pictures" invites public recognition. If there is no novelty of sufficiently high merit to demand lengthened criticism, the collection, which numbers 150 pictures, is quite as well selected as those in some of the long-established galleries.

This season's exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours will be open to the public next Monday, and that of the Old Society on the following Monday.

A collection of objects illustrating artistic work in iron and steel has been added to the Bethnal-green Museum.

Sir Noel Paton's picture, "Satan Watching the Sleep of Christ in the Wilderness of Temptation," is on view at Messrs. Jennings' Gallery, Cheapside.

The first exhibited work of Mr. Frank Paton, a young artist, in the Royal Academy last year, has been engraved by

Mr. J. B. Pratt, and published by Mr. E. E. Leggatt, of Fenchurch-street. The subject, entitled, "You're no Chicken," shows two little fledglings of the farmyard confronted by a large frog, and much puzzled by the strange aspect of the monster.

A want now felt by lady students attending art-classes and schools in London has recently been met by the establishment of a Home, at 4, Brunswick-square, under the immediate patronage of H.R.H. the Duchess of Teck and the presidency of Baroness Burdett-Coutts, with a committee of management, providing at a very moderate cost all the advantages of a home and family life, under specified regulations, combined with the advice and presence of an experienced lady resident, who will communicate with anyone desirous of further information.

The Balfie memorial window which has been erected in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, the cost having been defrayed from the proceeds of lectures on Irish music and musicians, given by Sir Robert Stewart, professor of music in Dublin University, was unveiled last Saturday in presence of the Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Rosamond Fellows, Lady Georgiana Spencer Churchill, the Lord Mayor, and numerous influential citizens. The window is the work of Messrs. Ballantine and Sons, Georges-street, Edinburgh. The main portion of it is a figure illustrative of Erin placing a wreath of laurel on the head of Balfe, which is a medallion from an excellent likeness, in relief, supplied by Madame Balfe. The left hand rests upon an ancient Irish harp, an accurate copy of the harp of Brian Boroihme, preserved in Trinity College. Beneath is a lyre, emblematic of Balfe's genius.

An allegorical picture, "Young Germany on the Watch on the Vosges," painted by Mr. Simeon Myers, has been presented, "as a token of homage and loyalty," to the Emperor of Germany, by whom it has been accepted. Respecting, as we do, the advice of the old saw, not to look a gift-horse in the mouth, we shall not criticise the picture.

The establishment at Paris of a French Society of Painters in Water Colours has been eminently successful, and promises to have a brilliant future. The founders are Messrs. Baron, Vibert, Doré, Lemaire, Heilbuth, Lame, Isabey, Jacquemard, Detaille, Lambert, De Beaumont, Maurice Leloir, Louis Leloir, Worms, Français, and Jourdain, and Madame de Rothschild. The exhibition opened last week at Durand Ruel's Gallery, consists almost entirely of gems, and has proved highly attractive.

M. de Reiset, Director of National Museums in France, has sold his choice collection of pictures, not by auction, as it was announced to be, but to the Duke d'Aumale, for, it is said, 500,000*fr.* The collection includes works by early Italian masters and some modern pictures, among the latter being three by Ingres—his "Venus," "Andromeda," and his own portrait.

H.M.S. COMUS.

This ship is one of six new corvettes, built of steel and iron sheathed with wood, constructed for the Royal Navy by Messrs. John Elder and Co., at Govan, on the Clyde, near Glasgow. The names of the six are the Comus, Champion, Cleopatra, Curaçoa, Conquest, and Carysfort, which have all been launched, and most of them are completed ready for sea. These vessels are built with iron framing and steel plating, and sheathed with a double thickness of wood. Being intended for foreign service, they are coppered outside so as to require docking as seldom as possible for the purpose of cleaning. They are ship-rigged; and, the propeller being made to lift, they can be used as sailing-vessels when necessary. They present several novel features. They are fitted with a spare rudder aft, under the screw-shaft: this rudder is intended to be used only in the case of the main rudder being damaged. The engine, magazine, and boiler spaces in these vessels are protected by a shell-proof deck of steel, 1½ in. thick: all the openings through this deck are fitted with shutters or gratings, also shell-proof. In order further to protect these parts of the ship, the coal-bunkers are fitted at the sides of the vessel, offering a considerable resistance to any shot entering the vessel; while, the bunkers themselves being water-tight and subdivided into compartments, the damage would be confined to one part. The stem and stern posts of the vessels consist of solid gun-metal castings; the stem below water projects beyond the vessel, forming a ram. The dimensions of the Comus are:—Length between perpendiculars, 225 ft.; extreme breadth, 44 ft. 6 in.; depth, moulded, 24 ft.; draught of water, 18 ft. 6 in. aft, 17 ft. forward; displacement, 2377 tons. The engines of the Comus are compound, surface-condensing, horizontal engines, having three cylinders, with 2 ft. 9 in. stroke, and are guaranteed to show 2300-horse power indicated. Messrs. J. Elder and Co. are supplying the machinery for the three first vessels, the other three being supplied by Humphrey, Tennants and Co., of London. The engines are compound surface-condensing, with three cylinders, and are intended to give fully 2300 indicated horse-power; with this power the vessel will be propelled at the rate of thirteen knots per hour. There are six boilers arranged in two water-tight compartments, so that either set of three can be used without the other, in case of accident. The armament consists of two 90-cwt. guns and twelve 64-pounder guns. One of the 90-cwt. guns is fitted up in the fore-castle, and fires all round the bow, the other being fitted up under the poop; the 64-pounders are on the upper deck, six on each side. The Comus, Champion, and Carysfort have been built under the superintendence of Mr. J. Sutton; and the Cleopatra, Curaçoa, and Conquest under that of Mr. J. B. Huddy, Admiralty overseer. Each vessel carries eight small boats, one a steam-launch, and one a pinnace. There is a torpedo port fitted in the poop.

Lord Sheffield has allowed his tenants in Sussex 25 per cent reduction on their rents for the past half-year.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have awarded the following men of the Coastguard medals for long service and good conduct:—William Reid, James Roach, and Samuel Hine, commissioned boatmen; Job Perrott, boatman.

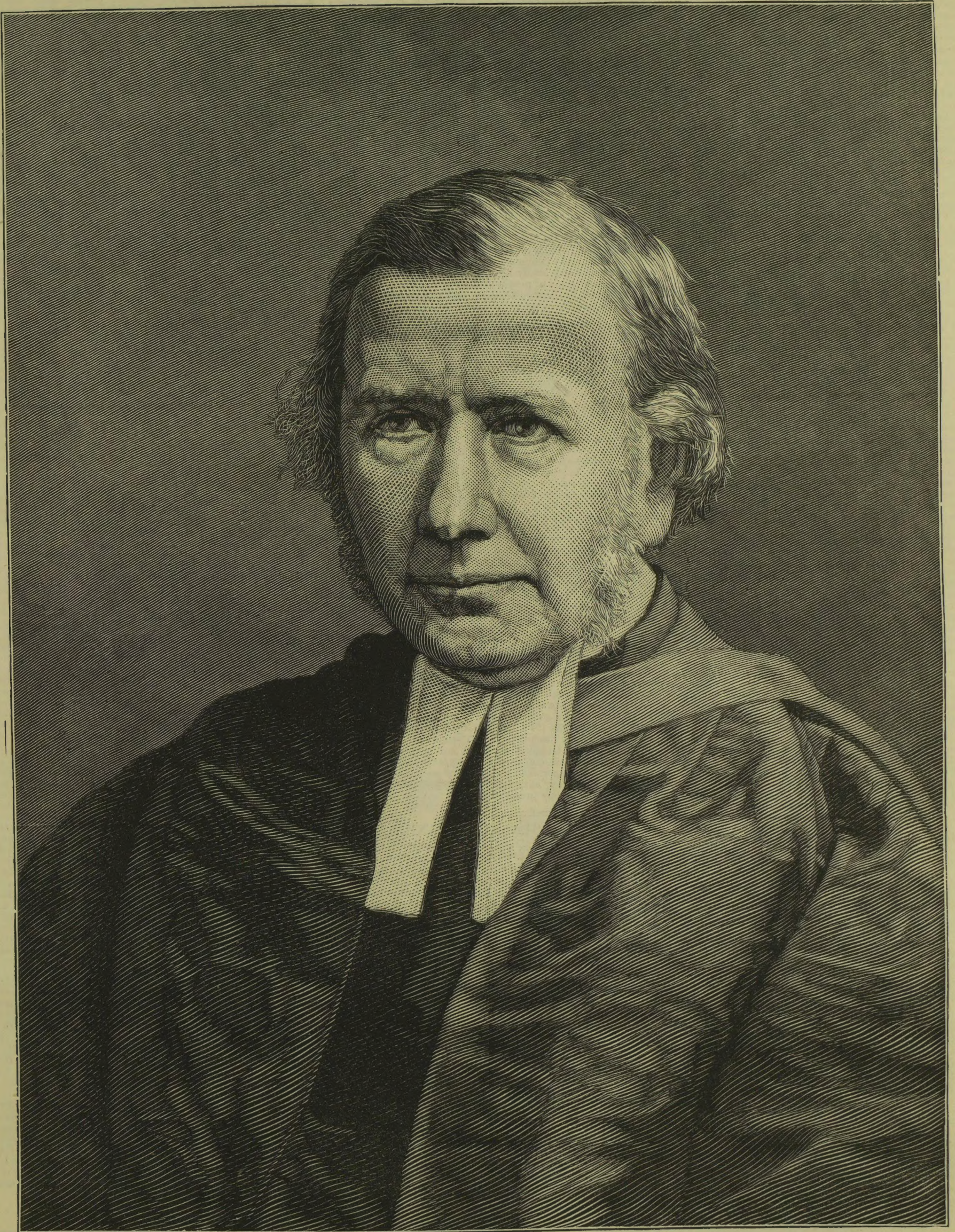
Mr. Morley, M.P., addressed the annual meeting of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce last week. His remarks were chiefly devoted to the question of bankruptcy legislation, and to a comparison between Free Trade and Protection.

The liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank have made a call of £2250 per £100 share, in addition to the £500 already called. The liquidators, however, have agreed to consider the convenience of shareholders in meeting this call. The liquidators further state that the total deficiency to be made good by the shareholders is £6,100,000.

The Queen has granted unto Colonel William E. Moyses Reilly, of the Royal Artillery, C.B., her Royal license that he may accept and wear the insignia of Commander of the Order of the Legion of Honour, conferred upon him by the President of the French Republic, as a promotion from the class of officer of that Order, which he received in 1872.



H.M.S. COMUS, ONE OF THE SIX NEW STEEL CORVETTES BUILT AT GLASGOW FOR THE ROYAL NAVY.—SEE PAGE 377.



THE VERY REV. C. J. VAUGHAN, D.D., MASTER OF THE TEMPLE, THE NEW DEAN OF LLANDAFF.—SEE PAGE 378.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

PARIS, Easter Tuesday.

Parliament having adjourned for the Easter recess, and there being nothing particular in London to write about, with the exception of Murder—which as a subject is growing somewhat stale and hackneyed—I thought that there would be no harm in running over to Paris for a fortnight's holiday. My "holiday" has not exempted me from the obligation of working very hard on six days out of the seven; but I regret that, owing to my having inadvertently forgotten that in Passion Week this Journal goes to press a day earlier than usual, there were no "Echoes" last week. They were most touching ones, I can assure you; but you would not care to be served with *crambe recotta*. So I consign my unpublished "Echoes" to the waste-paper basket, and to oblivion.

I read in the English journals that it snowed on Easter Monday in London. It has been doing a great deal more than that in Paris since I came hither. It has done almost everything in the way of uncomfortable weather. What was the old meteorological formula published in days before the newspapers put forth their elaborate weather-charts? "First it blew, and then it snowed, and then it thawed; and then it frizzed." We have had east winds; we have had hail, rain, sleet and snow, and a muddy thaw; and on the Paschal morn it "frizzed." There is a quaint old English superstition (incidentally alluded to in Sir John Suckling's charming lines "On a Wedding") that the sun dances on Easter morning. If Phœbus danced on Sunday, the thirteenth of April, it must have been to keep himself warm.

The once famous "Promenade de Longchamps," or cavalcade of carriages from the Place de la Concorde to the Bois de Boulogne, which used to take place on Holy Thursday, and at which the ladies (counselled by astute milliners and dressmakers) were supposed to "set" the fashions for the coming season, has become a thing of the past. The Paris fashions are now "set" by clever male artists in the pages of the *Journal des Modes*. The fact is that the astute milliners and dressmakers are at their wits' end for new designs in dress. Their imagination has gone bankrupt; so the clever male draughtsmen go to the Bibliothèque Nationale, or rummage among the portfolios of old prints on the Quai Voltaire, till they find some antique garb which can be furnished up and adapted to modern wear. The pieces most in vogue at the Paris theatres (costumes designed by such clever gentlemen as Grévin, Stop, Marcelin, and Alfred le Petit) have also considerable influence on the fashions. The *modistes* dress their customers "up" to Madame Judic and Mademoiselle Sarah Bernhardt. Victor Hugo's revived drama (a noble drama it is, and how admirably Fechter acted in the English version at the Princess's!) of "Ruy Blas" is just now taking Paris by storm; and I will venture to predict that within a month costumes containing a distinct Ruy Blas element will be popular in fashionable society here.

For the moment (so a discriminative lady tells me) very large Gainsborough hats, profusely adorned with feathers, are much worn. I confess, myself, that I do not care about seeing a lady with too many sable plumes on her head. They make her look like a mourning-coach horse. Bonnets are worn slightly larger than in London, and are profusely embellished with flowers. Bonnet-strings of satin or lace are almost universally worn. Black seemed to be the favourite hue for dresses; but now that Lent is over a prevalence of lighter hues may be expected. The asperity of the winter has brought out again all the long black silk and velvet mantles lined with minx or miniver and trimmed with sable. So far as my own sex is concerned, I should say that thick ulsters and pea-jackets, fur collars, seal-skin waistcoats, woollen comforters, goloshes, Welsh wigs, and umbrellas are extremely fashionable at mid-April, 1879. There. *Liberavi animam meam*. For further particulars I refer you to the "Follet" and "Myra's Journal."

Lenten fare of the strictest kind has of course been the rule among all "practising" Parisians during Passion week; and on Good Friday the faithful were bidden to abstain even from butter, eggs, and cheese. In Belgium ecclesiastical authority seems to be slightly more indulgent; at least, so it would appear from the following bill of fare of a Good Friday dinner provided at the moderate fare of three francs at one of the Brussels restaurants:—Oysters. Soup: *purée* of barley with asparagus tips; *bouchées ostendaises*, radishes and butter, turbot and caper sauce; fillets of sole à la Orly, salmon cutlet à la Chambord. Artichokes en barigoule; asparagus boiled; new potatoes. Roast teal; wild duck; mayonnaise of lobster; salad; Gâteau Saint Honoré, fruits, cheese. And all this for three francs! The teal and the wild duck be it observed, being aquatic birds, may be partaken of as "meagre" fare. But it would be dreadfully wicked to eat quails, were those plump little birds in season. In Paris the favourite Lenten dish has been *bouillabaisse*—Thackeray's *bouillabaisse*; indeed, Provençal cookery always finds favour in Paris in Lent, since oil is not prohibited, and the foundation of the Southern cuisine is oil.

The death of Monsieur H. de Villemessant, the founder, or rather restorer, of the characteristic Parisian journal the *Figaro*, of which he was likewise the principal proprietor and editor in chief, has caused much regret in Paris. M. de Villemessant (whose real name was Cartier; an illustrious one, for it is that of the first explorer of Canada) had plenty of journalistic foes, as, looking at the aggressive and "risqué" character of his journal, he could scarcely help having; but he was universally liked and esteemed as a kindly, large-hearted, and most charitable man. He was born at Rouen some sixty-seven years ago, and came to Paris in 1839 to establish a "Journal of Fashion, with Legitimist Opinions," called the *Sylphide*. With more or less success, he started a great many more journals, and embarked in all kinds of speculations. In the early days of the Second Empire the happy thought struck him of reviving a satirical paper which had been very popular during the reign of Louis Philippe. The old *Figaro* (of which there should be some mention in Thackeray's "Paris Sketch-Book") was always provided with a double set of editors and publishers. It was a violent Opposition paper (illustrated by Grandville, if I remember aright); and the dual editorial and publishing staff was really a necessity, since one editor and one publisher were generally in gaol for seditious libels on the Government.

The new *Figaro* was at first a non-political paper, appearing only twice a week. At present it is a daily journal, with certainly the largest circulation in France. Nearly all the most conspicuous "illustrations" of contemporary French journalism have at one time or another written for the *Figaro*. Among them I may signalise MM. Aurélien Scholl, Henri de Pène, Ernest Daudet, Emile Zola, Albert Wolff, B. Jouvin, Auguste Vitre, and last, but not least, Henri Rochefort. It was in the *Figaro* that Rochefort once remarked, talking about the rage for place-hunting under the Empire, that he was not himself very ambitious, but that he thought that he should

like to be appointed "keeper of the archives of the shipwreck of La Pérouse." All Paris laughed at the droll whim; but Fate, ironically and *sub silentio*, laughed longest. The sprightly pamphleteer little knew that he was destined to undertake, against his will, a voyage of discovery as perilous, albeit not so fatal, as that of La Pérouse—he little knew that he was fated to be deported to New Caledonia, and to escape thence in an open boat.

M. de Villemessant acquired, it is understood, a very large fortune from his connection with the *Figaro*. He died at his villa at Monte Carlo, in the principality of Monaco. The dying journalist was attended in his last moments by Monseigneur Theuret, the Bishop of Monaco, and at his preliminary obsequies all the grand functionaries of the tiny dominion so mercilessly satirised in "Rabagas" were present. The body has been embalmed, and brought to Paris, and the funeral is to take place on Thursday, when there will probably be an immense gathering of persons connected with art, letters, and journalism. M. de Villemessant seemed, it is stated, to be perfectly aware of his approaching end, and left precise instructions as to how the *Figaro* was to be carried on after his death. It is to be conjointly managed by three *gérants*, MM. Francis Magnard, Fernand de Rodays, and A. Pervier.

I have been to two fairs. The first opened on Maundy Thursday on the Boulevard Richard Lenoir, hard by the Bastille column. This was the Foire aux Jambons—the annual mart for the sale of bacon, brawn, salt-pork, sausages, and hams. There were no shows. French bacon is not lovely to look upon from the point of view of colour; and French ham runs lean; while, to my thinking, French sausages are but shrivelled and attenuated atomies in comparison with our plump polonies and lordly Eppings and Cambridges. There was a vast multitude of people at the Foire aux Jambons; but they were mainly there on business, and the spectacle was so quiet as to be depressing.

Yet as I strolled among the pig-meat-laden boats, I found myself "laughing consumedly" at the remembrance of a certain epoch in my career, closely connected with a ham. Many years ago I was residing, alone, in a remote suburb of London, earning my livelihood, as I am earning it now, by "writing for the papers." Not far from where I lived there was a large union workhouse. One day I received a note from a medical gentleman connected with this workhouse, hinting that he would be very much obliged by the insertion in the columns of some paper with which I was then connected of some matter bearing on a subject all about which I have long forgotten. At the same time he begged my acceptance of a ham—"of his own curing," he was good enough to say. It was about the largest, fattest, palest ham that I had ever seen out of a cook-shop window; and the gentleman must have cured it very recently, for it seemed to me to be warm. In a rage I sent the ham back to the workhouse by special messenger, and accompanied, I fear, by a not too complimentary letter. "Well," I said to the messenger when he returned, "Did you deliver the letter and parcel?" "Well, Sir, I did —" quoth the messenger, but he spoke hesitatingly. "What then?" I asked. "Well," he proceeded, "I rang the bell at the gate, and it was opened by two paupers, and I gave the 'am in, and they smelt it, and then they shut the gate, and then I 'eard a 'owl.'" He heard a howl! Even now, after all these years, I can see in my mind's eye the two hungry paupers fighting à outrance over that ham.

The second fair—one that will continue for three whole weeks—opened on Easter Monday at the *rond point* of the Barrière du Trône, and the booths and shows stretched for nearly a mile from the Barrière along the Cour de Vincennes. This was the Foire au pain d'épice—the great Gingerbread Fair. There were shows and prodigies galore—menageries of wild beasts, giantesses, dwarfs, merry-go-rounds worked by steam, theatres, panoramas, georamas, the "Man Fish," the Bearded Lady, the "what is it?" and the Spotted Girl. I should strongly advise any intending British visitors to Paris to pay an early visit to Gingerbread Fair, not only because the humours of the fair are, in themselves, extremely diverting, but because the gingerbread is really very good. I brought a few kilogrammes away with me for distribution, when I return to England, among my juvenile friends. G. A. S.

THE NEW DEAN OF LLANDAFF.

The Rev. Dr. Charles John Vaughan, henceforth to be styled the "Very Rev.," having recently been inducted into the Deanery of a famous ancient Welsh Cathedral, is known in London as one of the very best of our clergy and Christian ministers, who as Master of the Temple has won the minds of hundreds of educated men to the truth of the Gospel, after conducting the great public school of Harrow during fifteen years, with the highest kind of success, exercising such a degree of moral and religious influence over his pupils as few schoolmasters have attained since Dr. Arnold of Rugby. He is one of three distinguished sons of the late Rev. E. T. Vaughan, Vicar of St. Martin's, Leicester, which vicarage was sometime held by Dr. C. J. Vaughan, previously to his appointment to the head-mastership of Harrow, and is now occupied by his brother, the Rev. David James Vaughan, Canon of Peterborough Cathedral. Their mother's death was recorded only a few months ago. The excellent clergyman who is the subject of this notice, and whose "praise is in all the churches," was educated at Rugby, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he attained brilliant honours in Greek Scholarship, taking his B.A. degree in 1838 as Senior Classic and Chancellor's Medallist, bracketed with the late Lord Lytton. He was elected to a Fellowship of his college, and succeeded his father at St. Martin's, Leicester, where he laboured during three years. After retiring in 1859 from the head-mastership of Harrow, which school he had raised from a very low condition to great prosperity and high reputation for discipline and efficiency of teaching, Dr. Vaughan was offered the Bishopric of Rochester; but he has no worldly ambition, and he declined a seat in the House of Lords, as we believe he has done upon another occasion, preferring once more to undertake the duties of a parish clergyman as Vicar of Doncaster. His life and work find their best memorial in the long series of his published sermons and lectures, which may, perhaps, be considered the most valuable literary contribution to practical divinity that has been made by any living clergyman of the English Church belonging to the Moderate Evangelical school. He has also applied his critical knowledge of New Testament Greek to producing some approved editions of the Epistles of St. Paul, and to sharing the labours of the Revising Commission together with Dr. Lightfoot, the present Bishop of Durham, Dr. Ellicott, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Professor Westcott, Dean Stanley, and other eminent Biblical Greek scholars. While at the Temple he has devoted much time and strength to voluntary and gratuitous instruction of young men, freely attending his classes at eight o'clock in the morning, to read the New Testament in its original language;

and those who have ever been present at the Middle Temple Library upon these occasions must have felt deeply impressed with the teacher's reverential earnestness of spirit, as well as his masterly knowledge of the grammatical structure and correct significance of the sacred text. He has, in the most private and unobtrusive way, continued meantime his superintendence of works of charity and piety in the neighbourhood of the Temple precinct, and has been a constant pulpit preacher, not only at his own church there, and as evening lecturer at St. Andrew's, Holborn, but in several other London churches. His style is simple, almost severely plain and direct, utterly devoid of rhetorical ornament, but with perfect accuracy and striking force of expression; his manner intensely quiet, yet more impressive than that of a great orator, for it conveys the full charge of profound conviction with an irresistible sense of reality. These qualities will long be appreciated, we cannot doubt, in the abundant printed sermons and lectures he has sent forth, of which nearly a dozen volumes, bearing different collective titles, have from time to time reached our hands. Dr. Vaughan is one of the Queen's Chaplains, a Prebendary of York, and a select preacher of Oxford University. His appointment to the Deanery of Llandaff occasioned, in passing, a rather odd little newspaper controversy upon the supposed inexpediency of having a Dean in Wales who cannot speak Welsh, and Dr. Vaughan instantly offered to resign the appointment; but it is to be hoped that the Welsh clergy are sufficiently acquainted with English to have read some of his works by this time, and to have become aware that the man who is now called to preside over their venerable cathedral is one in a thousand among sincere and able ministers of the Divine Word, "giving attendance to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine," and standing in the midst of all moral and intellectual perplexities of this age, firm as the "pillar and ground of the truth." It is also to be hoped that his presence and services will not be lost to the metropolis during the greater part of the year.

OBITUARY.

LORD GEORGE HILL.

The Lord George Augusta Hill, of Ballyvar House, Gweedore, Major in the Army, whose death is just announced, was born Dec. 9, 1801, the youngest son of Arthur, second Marquis of Downshire, by his wife, Mary, Baroness Sandys, and was twice married, first, Oct. 21, 1834, to Cassandra Jane, youngest daughter of Edward Knight, Esq., of Godmersham Park, Kent (which lady died March 14, 1842), and secondly, May 11, 1847, to Louisa, fourth daughter of Edward Knight, Esq., of Godmersham Park, by the former of whom he leaves two sons and two daughters, and by the latter one son.

SIR T. B. BEEVOR, BART.

Sir Thomas Branthwayt Beavor, third Baronet, of Hethel, in the county of Norfolk, died on the 5th inst. at Great Yarmouth. He was born April 7, 1798, the only son of Sir Thomas Beavor, Bart., by Anne, his wife, daughter and sole heir of Hugh Hare, Esq., of Hargham Hall, Norfolk, and succeeded to the title at his father's death, Dec. 10, 1820. He was thrice married, firstly, Dec. 9, 1819, to Elizabeth Bridget, second daughter of Richard Lubbock, M.D., of Norwich, by whom, who died in 1831, he leaves one son, his successor, and one daughter; secondly, Sept. 4, 1832, Martha, daughter of Archibald Herdiment, Esq., of Old Buckenham, Norfolk, by whom, who died in 1843, he had three sons and four daughters; and thirdly, March 13, 1845, Mary, daughter of F. Davies, Esq., by whom, who survives him, he had one son and two daughters. The present Sir Thomas Beavor was born in 1823, married, 1850, Sophia Jane, widow of his cousin, the late Isaac Jermy Jermy, Esq., of Stanfield Hall, Norfolk, and daughter of the late Rev. Clement Chevallier, Rector of Badingham and Cransford, Suffolk, and has had thirteen children, of whom survive eight sons and three daughters.

SIR HENRY L. ANDERSON.

Sir Henry Lacon Anderson, K.C.S.I., a distinguished Member of the Indian Civil Service, died on the 7th inst., at his residence, 46, Leinster-gardens, aged sixty-two. He was the eldest son of the late Sir George Anderson, K.C.B., Governor of the Mauritius, by Caroline, his wife, daughter of J. P. Kensington, Esq.; received his education at St. Paul's School, Halesbury (where he gained high distinction), and St. John's College, Oxford, entered the Bombay Civil Service in 1840, was appointed Judge of Kandeish in 1853, became secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political and Judicial Departments, in 1854, Chief Secretary to that Government in 1860, Member of Council for Laws and Regulations 1863, and secretary to the India Board in the Judicial, Public, and Sanitary Departments in 1866. In the following year the decoration of a Knight Commander of the Star of India was conferred on him. He was also a Fellow of the Bombay University. He married in 1841 Anne Grace, daughter of the late Hope Stewart, Esq., of Ballechin, Perthshire.

SIR HORATIO SHIRLEY.

Sir Horatio Shirley, K.C.B., General in the Army, an officer of the Legion of Honour, and a Knight of the Medjidie, Third Class, whose death is announced, was born Dec. 8, 1805, the fifth son of the late Evelyn Shirley, Esq., of Ettington Park, in the county of Warwick, and Lough Fea, in the county of Monaghan (grandson of the first Earl Ferrers), by Phillis-Byam, his wife, daughter of Charlton Woollaston, Esq. He was educated at Rugby, and entered the Army as Ensign in the Rifle Brigade, May, 1825. His commission as Lieutenant-Colonel bears date 1848, and that of Lieutenant-General 1871. In 1877 he was placed on the retired list as General. Sir Horatio served with distinction throughout the Crimean campaign; commanded the 88th Regiment at the Alma, Inkerman, and Sebastopol; commanded a brigade at the attack on the Redan on Sept. 8, and was wounded. He received a medal and clasps for these services; was made C.B. and was promoted to K.C.B. in 1869. The colonelcy of the 61st Regiment was given to him in 1870, and he was thence transferred to the 88th in 1874.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Sir Antonio Panizzi, whose memoir, accompanying his portrait, is given at page 370.

Colonel Charles St. George Brownlow, Bengal Staff Corps, on the 6th inst., at Brighton, aged fifty-four.

The Right Rev. Francis Russell Nixon, D.D., formerly, for twenty-two years, Bishop of Tasmania, on the 7th inst., at the Villa Vignolo, Lago Maggiore, in his seventy-sixth year.

Lieutenant Francis Harvey Harford, 10th Hussars, lost in the disaster to that regiment in Afghanistan. He was great-grandson of Admiral Harvey, who commanded the Temeraire at Trafalgar.

Colonel W. Geddes, C.B., J.P. and D.L., on the 21st ult., in George-square, Edinburgh, aged eighty-five. He saw active

service in India from 1815 to 1818; in the Sutlej campaign, 1845-6; and was in command of the Horse Artillery at Moodkee, and of the first Brigade at Ferozeshah and Sobraon.

Admiral Smyth, one of the few survivors of Trafalgar, recently, at Great Yarmouth. He entered the Royal Navy in 1803, served at Trafalgar and Navarino, and became retired Admiral last year.

Miss Eliza Meteyard, the authoress of many stories tending to inculcate moral and domestic virtues, and of other works, and contributions to periodicals, the chief among which was her "Life of Josiah Wedgwood," the potter.

John Pantan Gubbins, Esq., D.L., Flintshire, and J.P., Anglesey and Warwickshire, formerly Judge of Delhi, East Indies, on the 5th inst., at The Oaks, Leamington, aged seventy-two. He was brother of Elizabeth Catherine, Dowager Duchess of St. Albans.

Colonel William David Dickson, Bombay Staff Corps, on the 5th inst., at St. Brandon's, Banff, aged fifty-five. He was son of the late Captain Rowland Cotton Dickson, and grandson of the late Admiral William Dickson, of Sydenham, in the county of Roxburgh.

The Rev. Dr. J. D. Collis, Vicar of Stratford-on-Avon, on the 1st inst., at Shotley Hall. He was formerly Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, and Head Master of Bromsgrove Grammar School from 1843 to 1867. In 1853 he was appointed Hon. Canon of Worcester, and in 1867 Vicar of Stratford-on-Avon. He wrote many class-books for Greek and Latin.

Captain Loraine White, one of the Military Knights of Windsor, aged ninety-one. He entered the Army in 1805, and served in the Peninsula, including the siege and battles of Almeida, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, and Burgos. He was also at Waterloo, at the bombardment of Antwerp, siege of Bergen-op-Zoom, storming of Cambray, and occupation of Paris.

The Rev. Frederick Fanshawe, for many years Head Master of Bedford School, on the 3rd inst., at Cheltenham. He was formerly Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, was fourth son of the late Lieutenant-General Edward Fanshawe, R.E., C.B., by Frances Mary, his wife, daughter of General Sir Hew W. Dalrymple, Bart., and was brother of Admiral Fanshawe, commanding at Portsmouth. He married in 1855 Mary Louisa, daughter of General Sir Henry Goldfinch, K.C.B.

Lady Charlotte Sturt, who died on the 7th inst., at Charles-street, Berkeley-square, aged seventy-seven, was the last surviving daughter of Robert, sixth Earl of Cardigan, and sister of James Thomas, seventh Earl of Cardigan, K.C.B., the Crimean General. She married July, 1820, Henry Charles Sturt, Esq., of Criche, in the county of Dorset, and was left a widow April 14, 1866, with two sons, Henry Gerard, now Lord Alington, and Colonel Charles Napier Sturt, Grenadier Guards, and two daughters, Harriet, late Countess Howe, and Elizabeth, Lady Northbrook.

John Harvey, Esq., of Ickwell Bury, Bedfordshire, and Finsbury Park, Yorkshire, J.P. and D.L., late Chairman of Quarter Sessions for the County of Bedford, and its High Sheriff in 1839. He was the descendant of the marriage of Robert Harvey, Esq. (said to have been of the same family as the noble house of Bristol), with Sarah, sister of Hugh Audley, Esq., of Cole Park, Wilts. He was born Nov. 14, 1815, and married in 1848 to Anne Jane, daughter of Henry Tennant, Esq., of Cadoxton Lodge, Glamorganshire, by whom he leaves a son, Captain John Edmond Audley Harvey, 42nd Highlanders, and a daughter, Beatrice Susan Audley.

William Palmer, M.A., late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, elder brother of Lord Selborne, the ex-Lord High Chancellor, on the 5th inst., at Rome. He was educated at Rugby, and at Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he became Fellow and Public Examiner, and obtained first class in classics and Chancellor's prizes for Latin verse and prose. He travelled much in the East, and wrote on the subject of the Oriental and Anglican Churches. In 1856 he became a convert to the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Palmer was eldest son of the late Rev. William Jocelyn Palmer, Rector of Mixbury and Finmere, Oxfordshire, by Dorothea Richardson, his wife, youngest daughter of the Rev. William Roundell, of Gledstone and Screven, Yorkshire.

Since 1871 there have been erected in Cardiff 3625 houses, fourteen places of worship, fifteen schools, and 919 other large buildings, and eighty-two new streets have been formed, the whole work involving an outlay of £1,394,812.

The Grand United Order of Oddfellows had a demonstration in Chester Townhall on Monday evening, and presented a testimonial to Brother Holley, who has been two years the Chester Grand Master. Sir Thomas Frost presided; and those who took part in the proceedings included Mr. Raikes, M.P., who made the presentation and dilated upon the objects and the value of friendly societies. It was stated that the numerical strength of the Order has been increased by nearly 500 members during the past two years, and that their total strength now is something like 104,000.—At the Grand Lodge Session of Good Templars held at Hull on Monday a conference was held by members interested in juvenile Templary, and matters connected with that branch were discussed. A special session of the Grand Lodge was opened in the afternoon. There was a good attendance, and 185 members who have served in various capacities in the primary lodges of the Order were received into fellowship in the Grand Lodge. A second initiation of the same nature was held on Tuesday. A return shows that the members of the Order contributed £300 last year to the Temperance Orphanage and a similar sum to the Temperance Hospital.

Professor Stuart, of Cambridge University, presided at the eleventh annual congress of the Co-operative Societies of the United Kingdom, which was opened on Monday morning in the Corn Exchange, Gloucester. In his opening address he said the question to be solved was the distribution of wealth. Wealth was in a state of chaos, being determined frequently by good luck, the accident of birth, or conditions of selfishness and unscrupulousness. One result of co-operation was that it was gradually abolishing the delusive credit system. What was to be aimed at, however, was productive co-operation, and not merely a decrease in prices, which, while increasing the consumption, would, in reality, add nothing to the capital, nor benefit poor co-operators. An exhibition of the productions of Co-operative Manufacturing Societies was afterwards shown. On Tuesday the Central Board submitted the annual report, which showed that, notwithstanding the general depression of trade, co-operative societies had made steady progress. Resolutions were passed in favour of appointing an organising accountant, and of consideration being directed by the societies to the best mode of giving work-people a share in the profits of production, as well as to the general question of production by co-operative distribution societies. The congress was resumed on Wednesday morning, when the delegates discussed the desirableness of co-operative principles being more extensively known and practised by trades unionists.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

- W W F (Knight's-hill).—The answer to 1. K to K 5th is 2. Kt to K B 6th, mate.
F O N H (Liverpool).—The problems marked A B, 5 and 6, show an advance in the art of problem construction. You shall have a report upon No. 4 next week.
D A (Dublin).—We require the solution of a problem contributed to be written out as fully as possible. Your first composition is marked for insertion, and will be published in the course of the current month. The other shall be examined.
D E T (Hondre).—You can procure Wormald's "Chess Openings" from W. W. Morgan, 67, Barbican. The "Handbuch" (Velt and Co., Leipzig) gives the best modes of meeting inferior moves more fully than any other work on the subject; but there is no book that provides for "eccentric defences." Therein the assailant must minister to himself.
L W T (St. Leonards).—We require the full name and address of the author before examining a problem. Please comply with that rule.
R C WALSH.—We received some time ago a problem under this name. It shall have early publication if the author will communicate his address.
O M O (Stoke).—You will find the rules and regulations of chess in Staunton's *Prairie*, published by Bohn, Covent-garden.
H D G (Paris).—The conditions of the problem are "White to play, and mate in two moves," and not three, as you have supposed.
C A R (Clifton).—Your solution of No. 1830 is correct.
C E M (Kensington).—Your greeting to Moscow is returned, and Mr. M. desires to know your address.
T S (Lombard-street).—The late Herr Andersen's problems were published in a collection by Kuiper. Apply to Veit and Co., Leipzig.
C B B (Dundee).—The initials are correctly stated at the head of the problem.
ALPHA.—Your solution of Herr K's problem is correct, and we agree with your praise of it. We have not seen the problem by Herr A. to which you refer.
J E B (Sheffield).—The game shall have our best attention, and we shall be glad to receive from you reports of the club matches and tournaments from time to time.
CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL.—No problem composer ever "adopted" the law about a Pawn remaining a Pawn, and no players either, except a few in England.
H E J (Bromsbury).—In the circumstances stated the King can "castle," provided it has not been moved. We are so frequently asked such questions about the command movement called castling, that we purpose disposing of them, once for all, by publishing the restrictions under which a player may "castle." 1. The King must not be in check. 2. He must not have been moved before in the game. 3. The Rook he castles with must not have been moved. 4. The King must not pass over or on to any square at the time attacked by an adverse piece or Pawn. 5. There must be no piece, either of his own or the adversary's, between the King and Rook.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1831 received from J Estlin, G C Baxter, East Marden, Alfyn, P S Shenale, T Guest, T Govenlock, Fairholme, J G Finch, and George (Barmen).
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1832 received from J Estlin, G C Baxter, B C and M S, Maud, Emile Frau, James Duff, Una, James Young, Underwood, Alfyn, H D Hearn, P S Shenale, Thomas Guest, Carlos de Lillie, G H V, E H H V, Fairholme, George (Barmen), E J Power, J G Finch, and P le Page.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1833 received from Underwood, Ekralo Egron, Alpha, Copiapino, W M Curtis, G C Baxter, East Marden, Hereward, Norman Rumbelow, G T B Kyndon, S W L, St George, Alfyn, Dabbell, H J Coles, J G Kidd, Thomas Simeon, P S Shenale, Thomas Guest, E H H V, Lulu, Maiden City, L W T, Dorchester, C M O, B Sarsfield, W Leeson, W S Leest, Z Ingold, W de P Crouse, G H Mainwaring, P le Page, Ceteaway, Inkose, W Groux, C E Marr, J de Honstern, T Buntington, S Farran, T Greenbank, M O'Halloran, L Sharnwood, C C E, An Old Hand, C S Cox, D Templeton, R Ingersoll, Frances R, R Arnold, H Brewster, W Langford, F R Jeffrey, R T King, Helen Lee, E Elsbury, N Cator, Elsie V, D W Kell, J F P, R Jessop, B L D, H Barrett, Cleopatra, H Warner, Ben Nevis, and G Fostbrooke.

NOTE.—This Problem can be solved in three moves, commencing 1. R to K Kt 6th, and has been so solved by the foregoing correspondents, with the exception of half a dozen, who have sent the author's solution only.

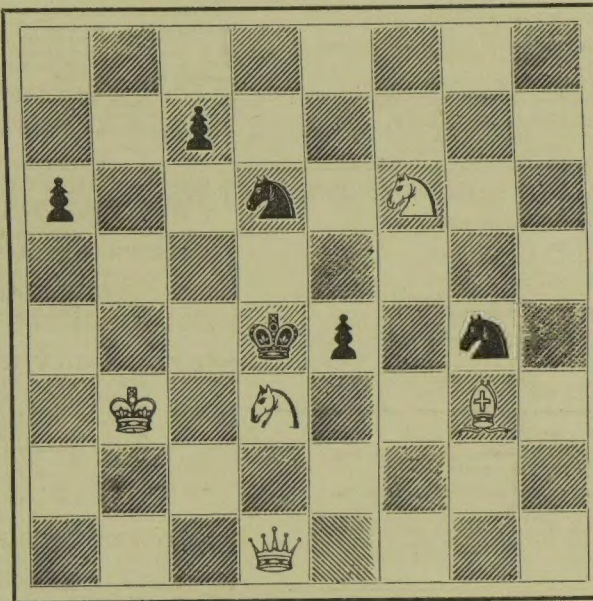
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1832.

- WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to R 4th. Any move
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1835.

By Mr. W. COATES.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

A Game played by correspondence between the cities of St. Petersburg and Moscow. The number of players on either side was not limited, but the games were conducted, for the most part, by M. SOLOFTZOFF and Dr. E. von SCHMIDT in Moscow, and by MM. TCHIGORIN and SCHIFFERS in St. Petersburg.

(King's Knight's Gambit.)

- | WHITE
(St. Petersburg). | BLACK
(Moscow). | WHITE
(St. Petersburg). | BLACK
(Moscow). |
|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. P to K 4th | P takes P | 23. P to Q 5th | Kt to Kt 3rd |
| 2. P to K B 4th | P takes P | 24. B takes P | B takes B |
| 3. Kt to K B 3rd | B to Kt 4th | 25. Q takes B | Q to K 2nd |
| 4. B to B 4th | P to Q 3rd | 26. Q to B 3rd | |
| 5. Castles | P to K R 3rd | | |
| 6. P to Q 4th | Q to K 2nd | | |
| 7. P to Q B 3rd | P to K 2nd | | |
| 8. Kt to R 3rd | | | |
| 9. Q to R 4th | | | |
| 10. Kt to Kt 5th, &c. | | | |
| 11. P to B 2nd | B to K 3rd | | |
| 12. P to Q 3rd | Kt to K B 3rd | | |
| 13. P to Q Kt 3rd | Q Kt to Q 2nd | | |
| 14. P to K R 3rd | | | |
| 15. P to K B 3rd | | | |
| 16. R to R 2nd | K R to K sq | | |
| 17. P to R 5th | Kt to B sq | | |
| 18. Kt to Kt 4th | P to K B 3rd | | |
| 19. Kt to R 2nd | Q to K 2nd | | |
| 20. R to Q 2nd | Kt to K 2nd | | |
| 21. B to Kt 2nd | Q R to Q sq | | |
| 22. Q to R sq | B to B 2nd | | |
| 23. P to Q 5th | | | |
| 24. B takes P | | | |
| 25. Q takes B | | | |
| 26. Q to B 3rd | | | |
| 27. Q R to Q sq | | | |
| 28. Kt to Q 4th | | | |
| 29. Q to Q 2nd | | | |
| 30. Kt to R 2nd | | | |
| 31. Kt to B 3rd | | | |
| 32. Kt to B 5th | | | |
| 33. Kt to Kt 5th | | | |
| 34. Kt to Kt 5th | | | |
| 35. K takes P | | | |
| 36. K to Kt sq | | | |
| 37. K to B sq | | | |
| 38. R takes R | | | |
| 39. R takes R | | | |
| 40. R takes R | | | |
| 41. R takes R | | | |
| 42. R takes R | | | |
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BANK OF NEW ZEALAND
(Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, July 29, 1861).
Bankers to the New Zealand Government.
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For the Grand Ducal Naheim Bath Direction.
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A large Stock always on View. Every article marked with plain
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Few still for SALE in real walnut, American birch, and
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Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, are being SOLD at the extra-
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jewel drawers, a Towel-Horse, and three superior Chairs. The
above are of elegant and unique design and best workmanship.
In addition, there are several thousand pounds' worth of high-
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exhibited in a separate show-room of great magnitude, and
marked in plain figures, at a greatly reduced rate from the
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(adapted for all descriptions of private houses) must be sold
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